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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning..... Jan. 5, 18[illegible]

☞ Let the tax-eaters content themselves by not kicking up their own party—the Republicans will attend to their counting, without outside assistance. If the census takers had been sent out to ascertain how the party stood on the Douglas and Buchanan issue, or to find out how many were in favor of giving the Irish the places on the ticket next spring, there would be some propriety in it; but it is a piece of unmeaning impudence for these spies to be sneaking about the private dwellings of respectable citizens, pumping and quizzing the females as to the names and political opinions of the male members of the house. Have not quiet, unobtrusive citizens a right to enjoy their political sentiments in peace, without having their opinions and names made a matter of speculation for political blackegs? The object of these fellows is to reckon up the close and strong Wards with a view to colonizing from one to the other, that they may control the next Council, and with it the public disbursements.

They want to see how many votes it will be necessary to import from the 7th, 9th or 10th Wards to carry the 4th or 8th, and how much cheating and double voting will be required to secure the city government next spring. They have been out of office for nearly a year. They are very hungry, in fact famished, for public plunder. They will starve if kept out of office another year. Most of these fellows have no visible means of support; the city treasury is indispensible to their comfort and welfare. Hence they are out taking the census, and counting up their prospects of a restoration. We don't see that any decent, honest person is under obligations to stand and be cross-questioned in regard to his politics by these political vagrants, in order that his name and politics may stand recorded in the club books of the "Association" of tax-eaters.

Cattle Consumed in New York.

Some idea may be obtained of the meat-eating propensities of New York, from the following table—the receipts embrace all the city live stock markets, including those retailed at Boston, for the year 1857:

	Beef Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Total for 52 weeks	493,447	13,343	37,997	867,834
Average weekly receipts..	9,143	257	731	16,612

The weekly receipts of beef cattle for the previous year (1856) were 3,548, showing an average weekly decline of 405 head, or an aggregate falling off for the year of over 21,000 beef cattle. Estimating these at 700 lbs. net for the beef, gives 14,700,000 lbs., which at 10½ per lb.—the average price for the year—makes a decline of about $1,500,000 in the city beef bill for 1857, as compared with 1856. The tables of weekly receipts, when compared with those of the preceding year, show that the principal falling off has taken place during the last three months, or since the financial pressure commenced.

This statement does not include swine, poultry or fish. It would be interesting to see a table showing the quantity of meats, breadstuffs, vegetables and drinks other than water, consumed in Gotham during the past year.

Douglas vs. Calhoun.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says of Douglas:

"In the absence of all chance for the Presidency, he seeks to become the *quasi* Calhoun—in this difference, that Calhoun became the representative man of his State by industriously teaching the citizen with his own carefully studied views of the theory of government, while Douglas has taken his State by slavishly reflecting his political opinions (if he has any) to the whims and caprices of a heterogenous and unstructured population."

That remark about the "uninstructed population" of Illinois is refreshing.

Election in Leavenworth City, Dec. 22, 1857.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

Another glorious triumph was yesterday achieved in Leavenworth, and that city bids fair to rival Lawrence in resistance to Ruffian domination. The citizens received information that Missouri intended to pay them a friendly visit, and when the morning dawned, and they found the facts borne out the information, they rose en masse, and almost without distinction of party, determined not to submit. Accordingly ferry boats, freight cars, large numbers of strangers; Kickapoo and Delaware were turned loose upon them, and it was evident that a large foreign vote was to be cast. Without any previous arrangement or concerted action, the people assembled, and headed by Champion Vaughan of the *Times*, proceeded to organize to drive out the invaders. They marched to the warehouse of Mr. Miller, an active Pro-Slavery partisan, whom it was known had a large quantity of muskets stored, broke open the building and proceeded to arm themselves. The guns were loaded, and patrols formed to clear the streets and arrest all invading voters. A large number were so arrested, as also several leading citizens of Leavenworth, who were engaged in aiding and abetting the operation. Among others, Kly Moore, a prominent member of the late Felon Convention, was locked up. Most of the prisoners were bound over in $1,000 bonds. While thus engaged in arresting and hearing the Missourians out, a report reached them that the troops were coming, and a consultation was held. It was immediately determined without a dissenting voice: *First*: That they would not suffer themselves to be disarmed. *Second*: That they would not disband, and *Third*: That they would fight the troops should they attempt to do either. When the troops came, a portion of them surrounded the Indian polis, and the rest took a position to command the principal street. The citizens marched up to the polls, and forming a line, saluted the regulars with three cheers, which the troops returned with three for the citizens of Leavenworth. The citizens patrolled the streets till supper time, went home and again met. Hearing that a body of Ruffians had gathered themselves and assembled in front of the Planters' House, threatening to fire on the Free State men, they marched down there. The Pro-Slavery men ran like a flock of sheep on catching the first glimpse of the approaching body. As the citizens filed up, Jack Henderson (who has just returned from Washington, rewarded for his villainy by appointment of General Mail Agent,) put his head out of the window and deliberately shouted "boh!" The clicking of a hundred locks warned him to retire, which he did in double quick time. John Calhoun, the Felon Regent, was met on the street during the day, and came near having an end put to his villainous existence. He was jibed, hissed, spotted and spit upon, and when the cry was raised "hang him!" the response was "no; let him live as a mark of scorn and derision." Lecompte made his appearance, and refused to intercede for Calhoun, but they insulted him by threatening to hang him. All these facts show the spirit of the people and warn our officials of the danger they incur! At a late hour the people separated, having accomplished their work of liberating their city being desecrated by the votes of Missouri. But two hundred and fifty votes were cast, mostly for the Slavery clause. It is supposed that as the majority of the Missourians landed at Delaware, they voted in that place before coming to Leavenworth.

☞ The first steps for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia are soon to be published. They include the following two great principles: 1st, "Freedom of Marriage." No serf is to be forced in future to marry against his will or prevented from marrying according to his own desires. 2d, "No serf can be transferred from one village to another against his will." The remainder of the ukase is less important. These two points, however, are sufficient to recognize his rights as man. It is likewise ordered that the power of chastising the serf will be circumscribed, though not at once entirely taken out of the hands of the landlord.

Young Sloe, the man who killed John R. Mix, at Bridgewaters, and who was acquitted on the plea of insanity, and afterwards sent to the Lunatic Asylum, has recovered his reason sufficiently to be discharged.

CITY ITEMS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body did not hold a session last evening, for want of a quorum. Why not hold monthly meetings and done with it?

BRIDEWELL.—There are 118 persons confined in the Bridewell, of which 26 are females.

DAGUERREOTYPES FOUND.—A quantity of daguerreotypes, found at the fire Sunday night, may be found at Liberty Hose Company's house.

COOK COUNTY COURT—JANUARY TERM, FOR 1858.—On application of the State's Attorney, the criminal docket of this Court, will not be taken up until the third Monday, the 18th day of January.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEORGE DAVIS.—The funeral of the late George Davis will take place from his residence, corner of Van Buren and Peoria streets, and the procession will move from thence to old St. James' Church, where services will be held at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a woman was killed, on Canal street near Van Buren, by being thrown from a wagon. She was driving the horse, which became frightened, and ran away; the wagon striking against another one threw her out, and fractured her skull. Coroner Hansen held an inquest.

"THE FINANCIAL CRISIS."—The new and excellent piece of music, composed by Master Perabo, may be obtained at No. 161 Indiana street, the sa thor's home. His father, M. Perabo, assisted by his son, gives instruction on the piano, in harmony, thorough bass, organ, melodeon, etc. They also tune pianos.

HEAVY DAMAGE.—We learn that one of the persons engaged in ascertaining the names and politics of the voters of this city, who was arrested by a policeman upon a charge of vagrancy, has brought a suit against the policeman, Capt. Yates, and Mayor Wentworth, for false arrest and imprisonment. The damages are laid at $50,000. Yates and Wentworth are sued as being aiders and abettors of the Policeman.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Samuel Lucas was brought before the Police Court yesterday, upon a charge of stealing a carpet bag and clothing, valued at $6, from Wm. Thompson. The bag was given to Lucas by Thompson, to bring to this city from Indiana, and leave with Thompson's wife here, but Lucas appropriated it to his own use. The accused was committed for trial in default of $200 bail.

COUNTERFEITS.—A well executed counterfeit $5 note on the Onondaga County Bank, Syracuse, New York, has been put in circulation in this city. Several of them were passed on Saturday. Merchants and others would do well to look out for them. The following description of the counterfeit may assist them. The vignette represents drovers and oxen, on the left side is the coat of arms of the State, and underneath is an Indian with bow and arrows. The bill is dated October 2, 1854.

POLICE COURT.—Henry Stonger, a vagrant, was fined $6 and sent thirty days to Bridewell.

William Carroll was fined $5 for beating his wife because she did not get his supper quick enough to please him.

Kate Howard was fined $30 for keeping a house of ill-fame, and Louisa Fisher and Sarah Dusenbury were fined $10 each for being inmates.

Nicholas Johnson, a member of Engine Company No. 11, was fined $10 for striking John Menzel on the head with a hose wrench, at the fire on Sunday night.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. Phillip Larmon, No. 192 South Clark street, was entered by a burglar. Mrs. Larmon heard a noise which alarmed her and she awoke her husband. Mr. Larmon got up and went into the upper hall, where he saw a man trying to unlock Mrs. L.'s trunk. The burglar also saw Mr. L., and in his haste to escape, he tumbled from the top to the bottom of the stairs. Mr. L. followed him, but the fellow made good his escape and carried off with him a cloth cloak, two valua ble shawls and Mrs. L.'s keys. The burglar effected an entrance by forcing a rear w[illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wisconsin Central R. R., holden at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on Monday of last week, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year:

B. W. Raymond, Chicago; Jas. Haskins, Geneva, Edward Elderkin, Elkhorn; Perry G. Harrington, Sugar Creek; Rufus Chaney, Alex. Graham, John S. Patridge, Wm. DeWolf, Whitewater; John T. Holmes, N. C. Hurlbut, W. D. Hilger, Jefferson; E. R. Purgo, A. H. Smith, Lake Mills; N. F. Soper, Portland; James T. Lewis, Columbus.

The Directors elected the following officers:

President—RUFUS CHENEY, JR.
Vice President—JOHN S. HOLMES.
Secretary—EDWARD BARBER.
Treasurer—ERWIN HODGES.
Chief Engineer—EDWARD J. STARIN.

THE FIRE SUNDAY MORNING.—The house burned belonged to the First Congregational Church, (not Third, as we stated yesterday,) and was one of two which have been built by that church during the last summer, at an expense of $1800. There were two hundred children in regular attendance at the school, and as no fire had been used in the building for a week, its destruction was the work of incendiary, probably an enemy of the religious truths imparted to the scholars. A meeting was to be held last evening to devise means for rebuilding the house, and we trust that liberal contributions will be made to that end by all persons interested in the object. This school was doing great good. The ladies of the First Congregational Church had prepared and distributed a large amount of clothing to the destitute children who attended the school.—The school had become a very interesting institution,—too valuable to be allowed to remain long in ashes. The incendiary must have been a most depraved wretch or horrid bigot.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This Court, Hon. Robert S. Wilson pre iding, commenced its January term yesterday. But little business was done beyond empanneling the following Grand and Petit Juries:

GRAND JURY.

Seth Wadhams, foreman; Nathan Mears, S. B. Walker, James Berg, J. R. Allen, Joseph Schlosman, Hamilton Barnes, Theodore Hubbard, Jacob Miller, Thomas Cummings, Charles Wilcox, John Workmaster, V. A. Marsh, Patrick Casey, George Pitts, J. B. Hugunin, Charles J. Sundell, James L. Howe, W. H. Bolton, D. H. Howard, Theodore Doty, Henry Fuller, and James Duffy.

PETIT JURY.

S. B. Raymond, Robert Dunk, Abner Sutton, M. J. Nichols, G. S. Bowen, Elijah Moore, H. L. Bristol, Wm. Dodge, W. F. Parker, P. H. Smith, Jos. Meeker, John Lambeer, John J. Mitchell, C. L. Neihoff, R. Clark, Andrew Eisenbacker, David Carnes, B. Netschman, Wm. G. Barnett, Henry Nash, M. G. Pratt, John Pearson, D. Knight, and J. A. Reed.

This morning the Bronson case will be called up for trial, and when disposed of, the case of the bodysnatchers will be called, after which the jail cases will be tried. There are some fifty criminal cases to be disposed of during this term.

THE LARCENIES AT THE FIRE.—Four persons, arrested at the fire on Sunday night, were brought up for trial in the Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Martin Handy, arrested by Ellis Burton of the Fire Brigade, pleaded guilty to stealing rope, files and a plane from Mr. Whitfield. He was committed for trial in default of $200 bail. He is a carpenter by trade, has a wife and two children, and resides in DeKoven street.

Edward Hines was arrested in Wells street, by officer John Yates, for stealing $1.50 worth of bedcords. He was fined $5 and sent twenty days to the Bridewell. He is a laborer and has a wife and child.

Peter Swadeon, a lad fifteen years of age, arrested by officer Richardson, upon a charge of stealing $3.50 worth of clothing, was discharged from custody. He showed a good character, and it was not at all evident that he intended to steal the goods.

Andrew Phelps, arrested by officer Brizee, upon a charge of stealing some small articles, insisted that he was only removing them. His case was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning.

There was an unusual amount of thieving, and it is reported that over $2000 worth of goods and furniture were stolen.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Eleven Stores and Dwellings Destroyed.

Loss and Damage, $60,000.

Particulars and Incidents.

Another destructive conflagration occurred in our city on Sunday night which destroyed eleven stores and dwellings.

The fire occurred about 8 o'clock, in the large three story frame building on the corner of Jackson and south Clark streets. This building was owned by Mr. E. N. Larmon of this city and Messrs. Hangrove and Hardin of Shelbyville, Kentucky. It contained thirteen stores, and the upper floors were occupied by ten families. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the whole building was soon in flames, and, in spite of the firemen, was entirely destroyed. It was valued at $18,000 and was insured for $13,000, but we could not learn in what companies.

The following is a list of the sufferers, insurance on goods and furniture, etc.

No. 232 was occupied by Archibald Hill as a dry goods store and dwelling. The stock of goods was partly unpacked and the loss on them is about $6000 upon which there is an insurance of $1,500. Mr. Hill lost his furniture and a large quantity of valuable jewelry and silver plate. The loss on these is about $3,000. A portion of the plate and jewelry was removed from the building and afterwards stolen.

No. 234 was occupied by J. Westendorf as a tailor shop and dwelling. His stock was valued at $3,000 and was insured for $1,000. His furniture, worth $500, was entirely destroyed. A Mr. Kelly who lived in the upper story of this building, lost all his furniture.

No. 236 was occupied by J. Baber, boot and shoe dealer. Stock valued at $3,500, insured $1,000 in the Western Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass. The upper story was tenanted by Benj. Brownell. Loss of furniture $525. No insurance.

No 238 was occupied above and below by Mr. Whitfield, hardware dealer. His stock was valued at $8,000,—insured $2,000; loss of furniture $1,000 —no insurance.

No. 238 was formerly occupied by Spear's Bazaar, but was recently opened as a fancy goods store by Hermann Josephson. His stock was valued at $4,000. Loss, $1,000—no insurance.

No. 240 was the extensive Crockery and Glassware store of A. Conklin. His loss is $7,000; insured $4,000. He also occupied the upper part of the building, and meets with a heavy loss of furniture.

No. 242 was occupied by S. McFadden, as a dry good store. Loss, $7,500. Insured $1,000 in the Western Valley Fire & Marine Insurance Co., $1,500 in the Ocean Insurance Co., N. Y., and $2,500 in the State Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Pennsylvania. He also occupied the upper portion of the tenement as a dwelling. Loss of furniture $800.

No. 245, 246 and 246½ were unoccupied.

No. 248 was occupied by N. R. Foster as a family grocery store. He had just moved into the building. His goods were mostly removed in a damaged condition.

There are various reports current, as to the origin and cause of the fire, but nothing definite has been ascertained, and the strong probability is that it was accidental.

From some cause or other, the firemen worked at great disadvantage, and did not act with that promptitude and skill which the case demanded.—They complain that the supply of water was insufficient when the fire broke out, and that later in its progress their hose was several times cut by malicious persons. At all events, there was a want of good management which is highly culpable, and we trust a thorough investigation will be had that the blame may rest upon the proper shoulders.

There was a great deal of thieving, and several arrests were made by the officers. A difficulty also occurred between Engine Company No. 11, and a member of some other company. One Eleven's men was arrested by a policeman and locked up.

HIGH RENTS.—*Editors Tribune:*—It must be obvious to you and the rest of mankind that nearly every business interest in this city is greatly depressed—indeed it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that a majority of those doing business do not clear their expenses, and consequently are either living off their capital or on the property of others in their possession. It is also perfectly clear to the most careless observer that the present rent of dwellings, stores and lumber yards is out of all proportion to the business doing. The largest number of those who are not so fortunate as to own the property they occupy, and under leases entered into eight months or more ago, at a period when the skies were bright and the bellows of inflation was actively preparing the bubble for the explosion which followed. They were fixed at enormously high rates even for prosperous times—generally out of proportion to the facilities possessed by the tenants for overcoming so high a tax upon their industry and capital, and if they were felt to be burdensome when the wheels of business were in motion, what must be the effect of those rates at present when the business man's resources are dried up and a general stagnation pervades the whole country? Economizing and curtailment of expenses have become the order of the day, but "the bane" and dread of quarter-day haunts the tenant like an incubus. Now, what is the duty and what the policy of landlords and landladies, who hold unexpired contracts? They can exact the condition of the bond—but is it humane or politic? Certainly it is neither. The interest of landlord and tenant is mutual, and a concession by the landlord of a trifling or even a large reduction of the per centage of his present profits, is not to be counted a loss—as by it he secures the good will of his tenants, and takes an important step toward securing his patronage in future. He does an act, furthermore, calculated to bring into exercise the principle of the Golden Rule, and thereby renders a service to his moral nature. It is well known that two of the most formidable obstacles to the success of manufacturing in this city, are high rents and dear fuel. The first can be at once abated and the second will become less burdensome as our extensive coal mines become more extensively worked. It is with the landlord as it is with the trader—not for the interest of either to take all he can get of his patrons. The trader who acts upon that principle cannot count upon the increase of his business as he can who follows the opposite course and sells cheap, gives his customers bargains, secures their good will, and makes sure of their patronage. The practical operation of such a principle is equally beneficial to those whose profits or income depends upon their rents. If the tenant is so heavily burdened by rent, that he cannot make anything above his living, or even that, the landlord must ultimately suffer in his interest, by changes afterward, if not by having vacant houses on his hands. Such a course is calculated to drive away families with limited means, and prevent others from coming in to swell our population and augment our commerce and manufactures. Hundreds of active, enterprising merchants and manufacturers have been prevented from coming to Chicago, by this formidable barrier which meets them at the threshold. It will not do to say rents are no higher here than in Cincinnati and St. Louis, for such is not the fact. But admit it to be true that rents in the three great western cities are equal, are not Cincinnati and St. Louis comparatively old cities, with immense manufactories, wielding heavy capitals, firmly established, with old and strong mercantile houses, with five times the solid capital employed in Chicago in the same line? They were established long since, under a protective tariff of low rents and cheap fuel, whereas we have only just begun to start manufactories, and the mercantile interest is yet in its infancy, though called to battle with the two formidable obstacles enumerated. It is clearly the policy of landlords, or should be, to keep rents below in place of above those of Cincinnati and St. Louis. For several years this city has attracted the attention of the whole country. The rapid rise in lots drew hither the adventurous and speculating classes from every quarter, who invested their capital, and, if they did not come too late, generally made fortunes with little, if any, effort. So long as the movement was upward everybody was getting rich. It was natural there should be a great demand for dwellings and business accommodations for the ever coming multitude, and that rents should rate high; but it does not require the eye of old fogyism to discover that the article of real estate may be quoted like hides, "without alteration," and that the ominous words "To Let" are too frequently met with. It will now devolve upon those who have grown rich, not by legitimate commercial or manufacturing industry, but simply because they could not help it, to take such a course as will enable them to maintain their present position; and let me ask, in what way can they better serve their own interests than by fostering the interests of those who have not been so fortunate as themselves, but whose value as citizens and artificers of this great and growing city is as great as their own? I am happy to hear occasionally of a voluntary reduction of rent; but, I regret to say, such instances are too much like angel visits. There is too much of the Shylock to warrant the expectation that the new year will usher in the millennium.

Horace Greeley's Lecture on Poetry and the Poets.

A full or house than usual greeted Mr. Greeley last evening, and listened to his novel views of the Poets with marked attention and evident satisfaction Mr. Greeley can produce a more interesting and profitable lecture, on two day's notice, than any other of our itinerant and periodical talkers, on two weeks'—excepting, perhaps, Emerson. Whatever exceptions we might take to his estimate last evening, of the bards of the world from King David to Alfred Tennyson and Tom Hood, they were marvellously practical, and in the main, correct.

We pass over the lecturer's criticisms of the Poets of the Bible, and of Greece and Rome. He regarded the Book of Job and the Psalms of David Rebby thought Homer was read chiefly now-a-days, as a task, though he was the father of the succeeding excellences of Æschylus and Euripides; and pronounced the Romans an unpoetical race, who had left us nothing except satire which was above second rate. Brownson says that we call certain ages dark, because we are in the dark respecting them, and the speaker's notions of these departments of literature might be susceptible of a like explanation, but as at present advised he would quietly enjoy his own opinion.

Shakspeare, according to Mr. Greely, was the first name in English poetry in point of time. Chaucer and Spenser had written well for their day and generation doubtless, but were rarely read now-a-days, except by the curious or over-patient. The "Faerie Queen" was a bore. Its moral inculcations were perhaps suited to the author's contemporaries, but they were insufferable to the children of the present century. Shakspeare was one of the greatest names in literature—perhaps the greatest. This it would be folly to deny; but his jokes were of the sorriest sort, and his puns execrable in the last degree. While no one could deny his celestial genius, the speaker would not hesitate to say that he disliked the man. Born of a commoner, and reared among the people, he became a tory and a courtier, and regarded the masses as clowns, fit only for kingly buffets, and hardly good enough meat for the spear points of nobles. He never foresaw that the future had anything in store for the millions of mankind but the dreary lot in which his contemporaries toiled. While he must have known better than any one of his time the capacities of humanity, he never hinted at their elevation from the level over which Queen Bess ruled with an iron rod. Notwithstanding the discovery of the New World must have been a theme of general conversation in the circles in which he moved, he had made only one allusion in his forty-two plays to that mighty event and that so vague that we could hardly say with certainty he referred to the hemisphere on the other side of the ocean. This was not to be taken as an indignity to the then inhabitants of the Western World but as an indication that his fancy though striding from heaven to earth and from earth to heaven, penetrated no farther laterally then the fogs of London and the Palace of Whitehall. Whether Milton or Shakspeare were the greater poet, and it must be confessed the latter obtained forty readers and enthusiastic admirers to the former's one, the other was certainly the nobler man. Shakspeare had given us nothing which did his manhood so much credit as Milton's two sonnets on his blindness.

From Shakspeare to Byron, Pope was the only one worth much attention, and he not as a poet, but as the king of verse-makers. Thompson Cowper, Young and their kindred artists in verse, had left us nothing which the world could not easily spare. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and Gray's Elegy, would continue to be read with pleasure, but not with delight. The others were going to a kindly oblivion, and we would not oppose their progress.

But we must condense our review of the remainder of the lecture. Mr. Greeley thought Burns, the inaugurator of the new era in Poetry, Keats, its morning star, and Byron, its full lurid sun. Coleridge, Southey, and Campbell had each done some things well, and that was all we could say for them. Words worth was an example mainly of tenacity and persistence. Mrs. Hemans received the lecturer's warm admiration, though he confessed she had few readers to-day compared with her audience of thirty years ago, and she would probably have fewer thirty years hence. Tennyson and the Brownings, Robert and Elizabeth, were greatly admired, and Hood received a warm and discriminative eulogy. Alexander Smith, and the other flyaway bards received no notice whatever.

Mr. Greeley said he would devote a future lecture to the poets of America; and closed with a brief but happy analysis of the office of poetry in itself considered. The lecture was a defence of generally received opinions, but a careful weighing of the claims of candidates, without refence to the views of previous critics.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 6.—This Company will parade with its new engine to-morrow afternoon and will give a specimen of its quality at Lake street bridge.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Mechanic's Institute will be held this evening at the Hall, corner of Dearborn and Randolph sts. Officers will be nominated for the ensuing year.

LEWIS DODGE, Sec'y.

GRUBB & GILBERT sell Furniture and Household Goods, at Auction, this morning at 10 o'clock. Everything in the household furniture line will be sold. Also, at 11 o'clock, one splendid four-round-cornered Rosewood Piano Forte. Also, two Family Sewing Machines. Sale positive and without reserve. Here is offered a good chance for any persons beginning house-keeping, to make their purchases very cheap. Sales-room, 104 Lake st.

G. A. HAWES' ILLINOIS STATE GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY, is now ready for the Press. The canvassing has been done by old and experienced canvassers; hence the public can rely upon a correct work. It is the first of the kind ever published, and is being subscribed for in every town and village in the State. We are now ready to contract for a limited number of advertisements. All must see at once that, as a medium for advertising, it cannot be excelled.

Terms at Gallagher's Advertising Agency, No. 10 Masonic Temple, opposite P. O., Dearborn street.

jn5-1w* E. C. FERRIS, Agent.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 21 Dearborn st.

aug5-tf*78 D. P. FREEZE, Agent

DIED.

On Sunday, 3d inst., at the residence of S. F. Pomeroy, Prairie Avenue, AUGUSTUS DePOMEROY, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 26 years.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

At his residence, in this city, at 5 o'clock Monday morning, GEORGE DAVIS, aged 49 years.

$100,000 Worth of HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

118.....Lake Street.....118

Now offer their Stock of

Very Choice Goods

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM ACTUAL COST

LADIES' & GENTS' FINE FUR GOODS,

Which for richness and beauty of style cannot be excelled in any other Europe or America, and are mostly of our own manufacture, and we w ffer all them

Full 10 Per Cent. Lower

Than any other Fur Dealer in the city.

☞ We make over and repair all kinds of Fur Garments on short notice, and charges reasonable.

The Ladies are invited to examine our stock. [nf-Jan]51

NEW LUNCHEON ESTABLISHMENT,

102.....Randolph Street.....102

LUNCHEON IN EUROPEAN STYLE, at all hours. Always on hand, LUNCHES of every description, dressed and prepared in the most satisfactory manner. Imported Sauer-Kraut, Bologna Sausages, Swiss Cheese, all kinds of Pickles and Preserves, an Imported assortment of Sardines (English style), at wholesale and retail. Oysters in every style, at any hour of the day or night. Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, with delicious Rolls, Buns and Cakes, at all hours. Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen. I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to all my customers, and hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

jn1-1m*] EDWARD HITCHINS.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1857.—jn1-1m*

Death of the Shanghae.

A fat Shanghae hen,
Feathered and furious,
Was scratching around
And picking up corn—
When a Widder's safe she espied;

It was summer time,
And the sun so hot,
Her her to seeking
The coolest spot;
So in she walked and down she sunk.

I say she is!—
She might have stood
Her LAY; I bet LaY
Here for your good!—
I tell it as well as I'm able.

The merchant looked
The fowl at sight,
And in'd the hen
There for one night,
To keep for his New Year's table.

That very night
The storm took fire—
The wind roots
Of an hour's duration!
The safe's name end as good as gold!—

The Snake, of course,
Came out all right;
But the Shanghae
Was a sorry sight
They found her roosting out and cold.

E. N. PIERSON & CO.,
Agents for Wilder's safes, 97 South Water street.

jn1-1m*

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, January 4, 1858.

The weather continues clear and mild for winter. Receipts of grain are increasing. The Grocery trade is becoming more active; to-day a wholesaler disposed of 100 bags Rio Coffee, mostly to the trade, at 11½@12c, and 25 kegs plantation and clarified Sugars at 7½@8c. Although Belcher's refined have declined ½@¾c this month, and their Syrups and Molasses 4@6c, it is thought a still further reduction must take place. The following are the produce transactions of to-day:

FLOUR.—A sample of a very choice double extra Brand from the Chicago Extra mills was shown on 'change to-day. There was but little difference between it and a sample of Pagan's at St. Louis, shown beside it, which took the premium at the World's Fair. Its retail price is $6.50—$6 to the trade, or $5.75 by the 100 bbls. Trade in Flour was dull to-day. Choice spring extras, such as was sold last week for $5.50, was offered at $5.40 without sale. Another good brand was offered, first at $5.25, then at $5.12½, without sale,—which would have been at some 40c less to the miller, and of course stopped his grinding at that price. Dispatches from New York to-day report the stock on hand in that city of the immense quantity of 868,730 bbls, of which 474,500 is Western. A sale of 100 bbls Chittenville mill superfine was made here at $7.62½.

WHEAT.—Receipts large, but continued good demand, (for winter storage,) for common spring. One dealer bought 5,000 bu spring—1,200 by sample—2,000 in lots to arrive, and 2 cars of it at 83½c, and small lots of it at 84@c; another dealer bought 2,500 bu, 1,200 of it at 83½c and 1,000 at 85c, and a small lot at 86½c; 4 cars do at 86c; the New York market to-day was unfavorable, buyers holding off for lower prices; but it cannot well be borne down lower here; milling spring is dull at any price, four being wanted; millers are not anxious to run their mills, and all parcels sold at 84@86c delivered to mill; among other lots, one of 300 bu at 86c.

CORN.—Sale of 2 cars new, shelled, at 36c ₱ 56 lbs, at depot; 56 lbs is the regular price for best new; considerable inferior is received, worth 30@35c less.

RYE.—Sale of a car load at 55c ₱ 56 lbs, delivered to distillery; 56 lbs in bags as same. Which is the regular rate.

BARLEY.—Very dull sale; we quote it merely nominal at 75@80c for inferior, and 45@60c for good to choice.

DRESSED HOGS.—Weather unfavorable for trade there-to, wholesaling at $4.25@4.50, retailing at $4.50@5.75. An Albany dealer is buying for packing here; he purchased a lot of 50 to-day at $4.50. There was a decline in the New York market to-day of 50c on the 100 lbs.

BUTTER.—Common State still at 12@16c; a very good article of State roll is sold at 17c; supply large and demand small.

GREASE.—Sale of 100 bbls at 5 ₱ lb.

LARD.—Small sales at 7½@8c; for 200 bbls, 8¼c was offered and refused to-day.

HIDES.—Sales of 100 at 6½c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN.—There were sales to-day of 500 bbls, in 3 lots, at the low rate of 1½c ₱ gallon, to city manufacturers of brushes, &c. This low rate will enable such manufacturers to buy their wires here, and successfully compete with eastern manufacturers, and eventually make the trade for Chicago here better; 20 bbls sold at 1½c ₱ gallon; we quote them dull at 1@1½c ₱ gallon; no quantity.

MESS PORK.—Sale of 25 bbls good article of country from Urbana; at 12 ₱ bbl; cash.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Dull at $1.50@1.62½.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

CATTLE.—Not active; sales have been made at a considerable sacrifice in the last few days. Receipts of the week were 617 head, and the accurate range of prices for good beeves is $3.50@3.60, gross, or for such as are worth buying, though some were forced off at $3 and even less.

LIVE HOGS.—Receipts for the week were 12,125 live and 4,672 dressed, in all 16,798 head. Yesterday the market was somewhat dull, and to-day there were plenty of buyers, but they held off, trying to force down the market. We do not perceive, however, that rates were any lower; two small sales were made Saturday evening; two car loads, light, at $3.65 and $3.66 gross. To-day about 1,000 head were sold that we learned of; among them 245 head, averaging 283 lbs, at $4 and 22 head at the same price; 42 head, averaging 280 lbs at $3.95; a heavy sale was 300 head from Mason-outh to an Albany buyer, at $4.05—the av eraged but 290 lbs. To-day 2 car loads were bought and shipped east, from Myrick's, and the general range was $3.75@3.90, gross, or $4.05@4.20 net.

SHEEP.—Good sheep sell at very similar rates with cattle over a little higher—but mostly at $2.50@3.00, gross, ₱ cwt. A lot of miserable apologies for sheep are in market—scabby, lean-wooled, pelts fit for nothing, and the whole sheep dear at $1 a head. But fair sheep will sell, as Sherman has reported, at $3.50@4 ₱ 100 lbs, live weight.

LARD SHORT RIBS AND SHIPPING YARD MARKETS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE TRIBUNE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY MORNING JAN. 4TH, 1858.

Hogs generally sold by live weight—some sales by the head.

Sheep—sold by live weight and by the head.

Cattle—generally sold by estimated live weight.

Cows and Calves generally sold by the head.

The Hog market still remains firm at from an ¼ to ½ higher than our last reports, owing to the scarcity of supply and increased demand at the east. Total number of hogs received for week ending to-day, 14,416. Sales of 8,339 hogs from $3.75@4 to $4.35. Shipped via the Michigan Central Railroad 5,280 hogs.

Shipped via the Michigan Central Railroad 40 cattle.

Left over on the market 800 hogs and 80 cattle.

Sales of 214 cattle, at from $2.50@3.70 to $3 ₱ cwt. Some few extra nice fat cattle sold for $3.80 to $3.62½.

Sales of 293 sheep at $3.50 to $4 ₱ cwt.

Sales of 12 cows and calves at from $25@38 to $32.

Below we give the names of owners of stock:

CATTLE.

Owners.	No.	Owners.	No.
D. W. Stanger	16	Wm. Brown	14
C. S. Dole & Co	60	Peter Reece	10
W. H. Reece	19	S. Powell	11
Wm. Pierson	18	L. Granada	15
W. D. Powell	31	W. S. Patterson	15
George Meredith	12	Myrick & Pease	20
Wm. Kennedy	240	Jas. Hall	25 240
H. S. Vandevender	12	J. Straker	16
Wm. Kennedy	160	Samuel Nichols	21
D. G. Drummond	14		
James Kelly	32	Total	599

SHEEP.

Owner.	No.
J. S. Pomeroy	145
S. J. Lake	120
Total	265

HOGS SHIPPED.

Owners.	No.	Owners.	No.
Yeager & Co	700	Peter Keely	200
Norvell & Warren	1,000	Halsted & Chamberlain	250
W. J. Hutchinson	948	W. W. Robins	320
Wm. Kennedy	1,200	F. H. Rigby	120
Hawkins & Vanantheorp	600		
A. B. Cochran	1,000	Total	4,280

Peter Reece shipped 40 head of cattle.

New York Stock Market—Jan. 4.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Is the inactive, with improved demand for export and home consumption. Sales 1,400 bbls, at $4.20@4.35 for super state, $4.30@4.75 for state, 4.20@4.30 for super western, and 4.50@4.60 for common to medium extra do. Market closing quiet; about 6000 bbls of sales were for export. Canadian flour better for offers; sales 600 bbls, at 4.30@4.40 for super and $4.60@5 for extra. Rye flour quiet; at $4.15@4.

WHEAT—Quiet; prices entirely nominal, shippers are not disposed to operate at present, and the home trade inclined upon a material decline.

RYE—Steady; sales 1,000 bu prime northern at 72c, delivered.

BARLEY—Nothing doing, and prices nominal at 67@73.

CORN—Old is quiet and prices nominal, at 66@66c for mixed and yellow, new southern is in fair request at 58@59c.

OATS—Plenty and dull, at 42@44 for State, and 45@46 for western.

WHISKEY—Heavy; sales 200 bbls at 21½@22. Closing at the inside price.

PORK—Market lower and dull. Sales 200 bbls, at $15.50@16.00 for new mess, and $13.00@13.50 for prime.

BEEF—Heavy and unchang d. Sales 260 bbls at $5.75@6.50 for country prime, $9@9.75 for do mess, and $10@12.50 for repacked mess, and $13@15 for extra do.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....Jan. 5, 1858.

A Populous Blow.

At the tail end of "our pamphlet" for '57, the *Press* states the present population of Chicago at 130,000. This is simply an absurd "exfoliation" but characteristic of that windy sheet. A careful enumeration of this city on January 1, 1858, would have found a population numbering from 105,000 to 112,000—certainly not more than the higher figure, nor probably less than the lower.

Democracy of Alton.

The Democracy of Alton held a large and spirited meeting at Liberty Hall, on Monday evening of last week. A committee appointed for the purpose, reported a preamble and resolutions, which most emphatically endorse the course of Senator DOUGLAS in his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, and express the most decided hostility to the admission of Kansas as a State unless her Constitution is duly ratified by the people. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

California Gold.

We published, the other day, a statement of the gold shipments from California from the time of the discovery of the precious metal to the 1st of October, 1857. We are now enabled to give the shipments for eleven months of 1857. They compare with those for the same period of 1856 as follows:

1856—by steamers and sailing vessels.....	$36,667,116 35
1857—by steamers and sailing vessels.....	44,312,005 49
Falling off in 1857.....	$6,324,777 86

The shipments during December, 1856, were $4,495,121.94, showing that an export of $6,829,379.02 for the same month of 1857 was necessary to equal the total exports of 1856.

More Shinplasters—A Mormon Cat in the Field.

A friend encloses us a specimen of the issues of "The Drovers' Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah; H. Hunter, Cashier; R. Connolly, President." The most prominent figure in the vignette is a healthy Taurus, which our correspondent thinks is designed to symbolize Brigham Young. We presume nobody is big enough fool to give anything for these pictures by the ream, notwithstanding they have as solid claims on the public as their relatives from Nebraska. We are not aware whether any one in Illinois or Iowa has become step-father to the Drovers' Bank of Utah, but it is not at all unlikely some one may be engaged in trading it off for *Florence* or *Waubeck*, or *Nebraska Valley*, on the principle that a fair exchange is no robbery.

The Fire Department Again.

At the fire on Sunday evening, the necessity for a re-organization of the Fire Department on a proper basis, and under the command of men who are competent to fill the places that they occupy, was again painfully apparent. A good steam fire engine and a brigade of paid men, would not have permitted the flames to spread a foot beyond the building in which they broke out. But with the inefficiency and blundering of the Department as it is, much valuable property was needlessly destroyed—sacrificed to the criminal inaction of the Council, that refuses to take the steps which proper economy and the public safety imperatively demand. By and by, when some conflagration breaks out on Water street, and destroys half the shipping in port, with half a dozen of the monster warehouses which line the wharves, the mistake will be seen and acknowledged.

Kansas Election.

The election for Governor and other executive officers of the *State* of Kansas, was ordered by the Lecompton Constitution for Monday January 4th (yesterday). There has been division of opinion among our friends there as to the propriety of voting at any poll opened by authority of that usurping instrument; and the probability is that, for reason of this disagreement and the political difficulties which are again renewed with increased violence, the Free State men have taken no part in the contest. It is a matter of indifference perhaps, as there is not, as things now look, the remotest probability that the State will be admitted under the Lecompton iniquity. But as a precautionary measure it would have been well enough to have had the power in Free State hands. If the Ruffians have triumphed, they will claim that the Territorial Legislature is superseded by that yesterday chosen, and when it meets, as it will, on Monday next, if we are not mistaken, neither DENVER or any of the Marshals or Courts under the control of the Federal Government will pay the least heed to its enactments. Thus new complications in the affairs of that unhappy Territory are every day arising. We do not blame the Republicans there for arriving at the belief that the Sword is the only instrument with which the Gordian knot may be untied.

Messrs. Fitch and Douglas, and the Chicago *Times*.

In the recent debate between DOUGLAS and FITCH, the Indiana Senator seems to have thrown off one or two sarcasms, peculiarly irritating to his competitor; particularly so, if we may judge from the evident bad humor in which the Douglas organ in this city retaliates. The *Times* has devoted more or less of its editorial columns, for four successive issues, in retorting upon the Indianian's insendoes. It is tolerably clear that Mr. FITCH has offended that paper. His remarks were not pleasant, and we do not blame it for showing up his political inconsistencies.

But we wish to call attention to the particular portions at which the Douglas organ takes such serious umbrage. One would suppose from this sudden and vehement zeal of the *Times* for the cause of Freedom in Kansas, and its able denunciation of the Lecompton fraud, that it would naturally direct its indignation towards that portion of Mr. FITCH'S speech, which defends those gross wrongs, and openly proffers to abet the consummation of such tyrannical injustice. But it will be seen that the *Times* is not indignant at Mr. FITCH'S pro-slavery position; but, that he should insinuate that Mr. DOUGLAS had ceased to occupy that ground. His offence is, not that he advocates the cause of slavery, but that he should insinuate that the Illinois Senator had turned Free Soiler. Not that he defends the Lecompton Constitution, but that he should compare the "Little Giant" to the Barn burner, Van Buren. Though, in truth, Mr. Fitch did not once compliment Mr. Douglas with the imputation of Free Soil proclivities, it is somewhat significant that his organ should be so sensitive upon this point. It speaks little for Senator Douglas' sincerity for Freedom in Kansas, that he should wince upon the least hint of his disloyalty to the slave breeders. Dr. Fitch wrote a Free Soil letter in his better days, and this the *Times* quotes with malignant gusto, in order to contrast records and thereby show that Douglas never had any weak moments in favor of Freedom, but was ever true in his fealty to the South. We think the Doctor has the advantage by just the length of his letter.

The conversion of the *Times* was notoriously sudden; induced doubtless by many home necessities and certain powers, privileges and vacancies of the Legislature of '58. To conceal the motives for the rapid growth of its convictions, it allows its zeal to outrun its judgment. Its leaders of the past week are prolific with confidences of its insincerity. The true restoration of the "ill" to Fitch is not his denunciation, but that he has touched State men in Kansas, the real secret of Douglas' motives—a quite sheer test. The discussion has demonstrated that there is not consistency enough between Fitch, Douglas and the *Times* to establish one political fact. But we take courage from the happy stirring each has given of the other's motives and lack of principle. When rogues fall out honest men come by their dues, and so when demagogues prove each other liars, the truth stands some chance of reaching the public ear.

Cause and Progress of the War in Kansas.

The news from Kansas is of the utmost importance. The people of that Territory, smarting under a sense of injuries which have continued with little intermission for three full years—deprived of the hope of justice from the National Administration—compelled to believe that a Constitution which they had no share in framing was about to be imposed upon them by a weak minority, supported, however, by the strong arm of the Federal power—harassed beyond all endurance by bogus writs in the hands of bogus officers, issued by bogus courts, by virtue of bogus laws framed by a bogus Missouri Legislature—have taken up arms, and as the telegraph tells us, are hotly engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with their oppressors and foes—the government Sepoys. Heaven only knows the end of the civil war thus righteously begun!

Our advices are not full enough to warrant us in attempting to relate the events of the past few weeks, which have led to this crisis in the affairs of the Territory. Our correspondent on the ground, who is able and faithful, says, in his letters already published, that the excitement primarily grew out of the attempt of the bogus officials, and their Sepoy supporters, the troops, to collect the taxes levied by the felon law-makers, which have been always resisted by the Free State men. The law authorizing these levies was repealed at the late session of the Free State Legislature, but the repeal made little difference to G. W. Clark, the murderer of Barber, who took upon himself the execution of the defunct enactments. He proceeded under it and the dead rebellion law, as if both were in force, and by the outrageous character of his oppression, for which he had no warrant, drove the peaceable settlers into open resistance. Everywhere in his beat his posse scoured the prairie like a foraging party in an enemy's country—seizing the farmers' oxen and horses while at their work, gathering up the swine and milch-cows, and, where nothing else was to be had, collecting the chickens and geese, all of which, it is alleged, were driven over the border into Missouri and there sold for nominal sums, no part of which the owner of the property ever saw. A volunteer military association of Free State men at Fort Scott, one of the Border Ruffian strongholds, was broken up at the instance of this man Clark, who is one of Mr. BUCHANAN'S land officers, and nine of its members, were arrested under the rebellion law, and subjected to insults and indignities that no man can abide. Their rescue by their friends was attempted, because they were illegally held, admitting even that the felon code is or ever was valid. The attempt was resisted, and a skirmish, with some bloodshed, was the consequence. Each side called for reinforcements—the ruffians for the bayonets of the Government, and the oppressed for the strong hearts and stalwart arms of their brethren who had suffered like themselves. Our last advices left the Territory before anything decisive had occurred. LANE was strongly entrenched, hoping for the coming foe; and that foe daily gathering strength, was waiting until their overwhelming numbers would warrant an attack. What was the immediate cause of the fight, the news of which we publish to-day, we are not informed. Probably it was a continuation, legitimate enough, of the Fort Scott oppression.

The root of the difficulty, whatever may be the manifestations in the Territory, is in Washington; and we have no doubt that it will some day transpire that this outbreak is the work of the Cabinet, or, perhaps, Mr. BUCHANAN himself. It has already leaked out that this Government is now employing spies and paid informers in Kansas, for what purpose, no one can except he who sends them can tell. They have probably been instructed to invent or manufacture an excuse for proceeding against the Free State men with increased vigor, for the purpose of compelling harmony in the now distracted pro-Slavery ranks. With the cry on the lips of the partizans of Mr. BUCHANAN that law must be enforced and rebellion put down before proposals for treating with rebels can be listened to, it is hoped that DOUGLAS and the other refractory adherents of the Oligarchy may be forced back into the party traces, and made to do still further service in the subjugation of that brave and generous people. Mr. BUCHANAN and his advisers know where they could most readily touch the raw; and the presumption is, founded on the character of the President and the unscrupulousness of those who are gathered about him, that CLARK, the federal officer whose hands are already stained with innocent Free State blood, has had his instructions from a high quarter to press a chronic but irritable disagreement into and open and bloody rupture. The suspicion to which we give utterance, is little creditable to the Government and those who wield it; but it is warranted by indisputable facts and the fairest induction.

Heretofore the Free State men in their conflicts with their tyrants have contended against the forms of law—Missouri-Kansas law, it is true, but nevertheless law for those who chose to obey it. Now the case is reversed. The organization of the Militia by the Free State Legislature and the entrusting the chief command to Gen. LANE have made him the representative of the military power of the people, and have given his acts validity that the most besotted Ruffian will not question. The conflict is not between a vagabond United States Marshal and a few Free State soldiers, but between the Federal power and the sovereignty of Kansas. Such being the opposing forces, the conflict will not end in smoke.

Though it is unfortunate that this outbreak occurs just at this time, when a very important election is to be influenced thereby, there is not a sincere patriot in the land who will not wish that LANE'S militia may run the whole pack of cut-throats out of Kansas. The wish of Senator BRODERICK will find a ready echo in the hearts of millions, that the people may "seize the wretches, flog them soundly, cut off their ears, and drive them from the Territory." The North has at last been goaded to the point where resistance begins. Let it be vigorous, earnest and comprehensive; and with God be the consequences!

AMAZONIA.—Amizonian demonstrations upon the male sex are getting popular, and becoming of almost daily occurrence. Two ladies of Buffalo, connected with the histrionic profession, being indignant at the rather free manner in which their names had been used by a Mr. W——, of that city, provided themselves with "raw-hides," called at his boarding house, and at their request he soon made his appearance, when they at once commenced hostilities with the "hides," and for a few moments the blows came thick and fast. Recovering from the panic of the assault, he made a "pass" at one of the females, which she adroitly dodged, and his fist met the face of an elderly gentleman, who had rushed in to separate the combatants, and laid him sprawling on the floor. The ladies then withdrew triumphantly from the field.

WILTING.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, in speaking of a recent debate in the Kentucky Senate, says Mr. Walton introduced the subject of the everlasting Kansas bill. He informed the Senate that he and the whole great Democratic party stood upon the Kansas "plank." Mr. Andrews told him in reply that that plank had been split and shivered into many pieces, and quietly asked Mr. Walton on which splinter he stood—whether it was on that which sustained the "Little Giant" of the North, or that which is now fast sinking under the weight of the South? Mr. Walton rapidly "wilted."

ILLINOIS SUGAR CANE GROWERS' CONVENTION. The growers of Chinese Sugar Cane, or those interested in the cultivation of this new staple, in this State, should remember the convention that is to be held in Springfield on Tuesday of this week. [illegible] would bear in mind the importance of taking with them specimens of the molasses and sugar made by them.

ILLINOIS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Fourth Annual Meeting at Decatur.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Believing that the hasty sketch is usually read by the many, and the elaborate report only by the few, I shall endavor to give my general impressions of the Teachers' Convention at Decatur, leaving more detailed accounts for abler pens.

It is almost needless to say that the Illinois Teachers' Association has become an institution of vast moral power, as connected with the educational interests of the State. It is the mighty locomotive which leads the educational train, and the teacher or school officer who heeds not its call will find himself left at the depot of old fogyism.

It may be interesting to those who have not been immediately connected with the educational movements to learn something of the past history of this Association, what it has accomplished and what it proposes to accomplish.

It was organized four years ago, at Bloomington, by ten or fifteen men who saw and felt the deplorable condition of our common schools, and determined to make an effort in their behalf. Since its organization it has held its meetings regularly, at Peoria, Springfield, Chicago, and Decatur; and with each successive meeting, it has increased in numbers and influence, till, from the small beginning at Bloomington, it has risen to be the great controling and directing power in all the important educational movements in the State; numbering its members by hundreds—from the country, from the village, and from the city; not teachers alone, but men of every profession, who are connected with educational movements—the auctors of the log school house, the college president, the editor, the lawyer, the physician, and the minister.

The first important step taken by the Association after its organization, was the establishment of an educational journal, and the *Illinois Teacher*, the present organ of the Association, was the result. The advantages of such a journal cannot easily be over-estimated; for, though it does not perhaps reach the mass of the people, yet, being the organ of no political party or religious sect, but devoted solely to the cause of education, it promotes free interchange of thought and feeling between all the friends of education throughout the State, thus establishing that unity of action which is essential to the success of any great enterprise, while at the same time it improves and elevates the Teacher's profession, and, consequently, the condition of the schools.

This object being effected, the Association next directed its efforts to the establishment of a State Normal School for the education of teachers. For this it labored steadily and perseveringly, perfected the plan, memorialized the Legislature, and the Normal University now in successful operation at Bloomington is the result. The future alone must develop the influence of such an institution on the cause of education in the State.

Thus far the efforts of the Association had been directed mainly to the improvement and elevation of the teacher's profession; its next care was to devise some means to reach the masses of the people; and for this purpose, at the recent meeting at Decatur, three measures were adopted, one of which was the appointing of a traveling agent, to visit every county in the State, give lectures, hold teachers' institutes, and by any and every means excite an interest in behalf of popular education.

This measure was not merely discussed and recommended, but actually carried into execution. Pledges were given for a salary of $1,200, and traveling expenses for the agent, and Mr. S. Wright, of Lee county, received the appointment, and enters upon his duties immediately.

The other measure was an arrangement to secure a column in some newspaper in every county in the State, to be devoted to the interests of education, and the appointment of local editors in the several counties to furnish the necessary matter for such column. This, if successfully carried out, cannot fail to produce great results. Educational journals are now, for few except teachers, while the popular newspaper finds a place at every fireside. And I hesitate not to say, that every newspaper which devotes a column in this way will do more toward awakening an interest in the public mind in behalf of schools, than could be effected by a hundred educational journals, however good.

From this sketch of its history, it will be seen that the Association has been engaged in something more than mere idle discussion; that it has accomplished and is still accomplishing a great and noble work. At the time of its organization, there was scarcely a public school in the State worthy of the name; now almost every town and village in the northern part, and I am happy to say, many in the southern part, of the State, have adopted the graded school system, and the miserable structures heretofore known as school houses, where children were only imprisoned, under the cruelty of still more miserable teachers, are everywhere being replaced by fine, commodious buildings, with thoroughly qualified instructors. And though these results are doubtless to be attributed to various causes, it cannot be denied that the Illinois Teachers' Association is not among the least.

The late session at Decatur was by far the most interesting that has yet been held. It is estimated that there were upwards of five hundred teachers and friends of education in attendance, a large number of whom were ladies. And however true the remark may have been, that the large attendance last year was due to the circumstance of the meeting having been held in Chicago, and that members came to visit the city rather than attend the Convention, such surely was not the case this year. All who were in attendance at Decatur seemed to have come for the sole purpose of engaging heartily in the business and exercises of the meeting.

As I have not undertaken to give a detailed account of the various exercises, I shall allude only to the most interesting and important. The address of Prof. Youmans, on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam," was admitted by all to be the crowning exercise of the occasion. To say that it was a most able and interesting address, would convey a very inadequate idea of its merits. From so distinguished a man, an able address was, of course, to be expected. But our highest expectations were far surpassed. The announcement of the subject led us to expect an address which would be interesting only to those engaged in scientific pursuits; but Prof. Youmans soon proved that he possessed the happy faculty of communicating scientific truth in common language, as was remarked by one gentleman present, he spoke *English*.

The address, though two hours and twenty minutes in length, was listened to with breathless attention; and, as its close, the Association, not satisfied with a mere vote of thanks, appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings, a duty which Prof. Turner, Chairman of the Committee, declared himself unable to perform until the following day, so powerfully was he affected by the eloquence and glowing description of the works of Nature to which he had just listened.

The address of Prof. Edwards, of the St. Louis Normal School, on "The Philosophy of Teaching," was a masterly production, and eminently adapted to the occasion; as was also that of Prof. Blanchard, of Knox College, on "The Vocation of the American Teacher." It would be idle for me to say anything in praise of the latter address; the assistant editor of the paper and the speaker will be, to those who know President Blanchard, a sufficient guarantee that it was handled with ability.

A few words in regard to the Chicago delegation. It was composed of twenty teachers, mostly from the Public Schools, together with the Superintendent, Mr. Wells, Mr. Merwin, editor of the *Home Journal*, and good old father Brewster, member of the Chicago Board of Education, and first President of the Association.

The buoyancy of spirits which we all felt in being released for a time from the severity of school duties, was not a little increased by our being thus thrown together on such an interesting occasion, and the beautiful weather with which we were favored, both going and returning, rendered our trip not only pleasant but delightful, while no accident or unpleasant circumstance of any kind occurred to mar our enjoyment. Mr. Tillinghast, teacher of music in our Public Schools, entertained us with selections from our beautiful school melodies, and kept the whole company enlivened with his sallies of wit and humor.

On the whole, it was a most delightful and interesting occasion, and I have only to regret that all our teachers and friends of education from every part of the State were not present to enjoy it with us.

I must not omit to mention that the gentlemanly and courteous behavior of the conductor, and other officers on the Illinois Central Railroad, will not soon be forgotten by the Chicago delegation.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1858. P. ATKINSON.

MONEY LOANING AND CHURCH BUILDING—OR, *Getting a Strong Hold.*—We give the following incident on the most undoubted authority:

A worthy master mechanic of Rockford, (an old citizen and a man of property)—who is now engaged in building a church on the East side, in which their names had been used by a Mr. W——, of that city, provided themselves with "raw-hides," called at his boarding house, and at their request he soon made his appearance, when they at once commenced hostilities with the "hides," and for a few moments the blows came thick and fast. Recovering from the panic of the assault, he made a "pass" at one of the females, which she adroitly dodged, and his fist met the face of an elderly gentleman, who had rushed in to separate the combatants, and laid him sprawling on the floor. The ladies then withdrew triumphantly from the field.

WILTING.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, in speaking of a recent debate in the Kentucky Senate, says Mr. Walton introduced the subject of the everlasting Kansas bill. He informed the Senate that he and the whole great Democratic party stood upon the Kansas "plank." Mr. Andrews told him in reply that that plank had been split and shivered into many pieces, and quietly asked Mr. Walton on which splinter he stood—whether it was on that which sustained the "Little Giant" of the North, or that which is now fast sinking under the weight of the South? Mr. Walton rapidly "wilted."

ILLINOIS SUGAR CANE GROWERS' CONVENTION. The growers of Chinese Sugar Cane, or those interested in the cultivation of this new staple, in this State, should remember the convention that is to be held in Springfield on Tuesday of this week. [illegible] would bear in mind the importance of taking with them specimens of the molasses and sugar made by them.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* estimates that fifteen hundred recruits have been added to the army of misery in the city of New York since the suppression. Fifteen hundred young women driven in six weeks by desperate want to an infinitely deeper despair.

Important from Kansas.

Fight between Gen. Lane's Men and the Government Troops.

THREE DRAGOONS KILLED!!

[From the Missouri Democrat, Saturday, Jan 30.]

By passengers from Kansas who arrived in town last evening, we have obtained the following intelligence:

On Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had taken place between the troops under Gen. Lane, at Sugar Mound, and a company of United States dragoons. The officers ordered Gen. Lane to surrender himself and men to the United States authorities, which he refused to do, when the dragoons charged upon the troops and were repulsed, with a loss of three of their number. Finding themselves too weak to dislodge Lane, the dragoons retired, and an express was dispatched to Gov. Denver for reinforcements. The governor immediately ordered three companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and they passed through Shawnee on Saturday, the 26th. It was expected there would be bloody work.

As soon as the news of the engagement was received by the people, they commenced organizing in military companies, and were hurrying to assist Lane. It was expected, before the dragoons would arrive, that Lane would be reinforced by some 2,500 men. The most intense excitement prevailed.

One of the gentlemen who passed through Lawrence on Friday, saw General Lane and Governor Robinson in that town. They were mounted and completely armed, and appeared much excited. They were addressing the people, who surrounded them in large numbers, and urging them to sustain their rights, and succor their friends. The people at Lawrence were preparing to take the field. John Calhoun had fled from the Territory, and reported himself as going to Springfield, Illinois.

On the day of the election no polls were opened in Bourbon county, as the Free State men refused to vote.

We shall await with anxiety for the particulars. It is certain that civil war now prevails in Kansas.

An Ultra Southern View of the Kansas Question.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

We publish this morning, which is as early as our space would permit, the really able and ingenious speech of Senator Douglas on the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution, delivered in the Senate on the 9th inst. We do not hesitate to say that, as regards the issue between Gov. Walker and Mr. Buchanan, and standing upon the premises admitted by the latter, Mr. Douglas is triumphant.

This speech abundantly proves that if Mr. Douglas is invincible when right, he is terribly subtle when wrong. As we before said, the supporters of the Administration cannot defend it upon Administration grounds. They must adopt the argument of the *Delta*, or be driven shamefully to the wall; there is no alternative between that and a disgraceful defeat in the arena of argument. They must go back to the beginning, and repudiate the dictatorial course of Walker and the instructions of Mr. Buchanan covering that course—repudiate the urgent recommendation, backed by Mr. Buchanan, that the whole Kansas Constitution, with all the domestic institutions to which it related, should, as a condition of its acceptance, be submitted to the direct ratification of the popular vote—repudiate the opinion expressed in Mr. Buchanan's message that the Kansas bill required the reference of any portion of the Constitution to the people; and after that they must adopt one thing or the other. The Lecompton Convention, clothed with general and unconditional powers to form a State Constitution, represented the sovereignty of the inchoate State; that, thus plenarily empowered, and legitimately embodying the sovereign will of the people whom it represented, it could submit the Constitution as a whole, in detail, or not at all, without detracting from the legality of the instrument, or impairing the right of the people to form their own domestic institutions in their own way, inasmuch as the way provided by the Constitution was by rightful and logical construction the way desired by the people. They must do this, we say, or be vanquished in the conquest.

Whether the course of Mr. Douglas, on this Lecompton Convention will lead to his expulsion from the National Democratic ranks is to be seen. We are inclined to think it will not, unless he chooses to walk out himself; and in that case, he may, like Sampson, bear away the gates of the Northern wing of the party, and produce a general stampede from the old enclosure.

Beauty of Slavery and Slave Hunters.

A few weeks ago, three negroes—some dark, some brown—in sending their way to Canada we knew not—but upon arriving at Nemaha City on their way northward, where they received their breakfasts, and informed our citizens that they were traveling up the Missouri river, and intended to cross it so soon as "the land of freedom" made its appearance on the opposite side—being overheard in these unsophisticated declarations, they were suspected of being fugitives. This suspicion being communicated to some of the citizens of Brownville, five miles distant, was sufficient to arouse the chivalry and pro-slavery proclivities of a certain portion of the citizens there. In a short time many knights were well equipt, sitting upon their horses—and—*mules*, gallantly rallying the people, in the name of the United States, by virtue of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and in the name of the Territory of Nebraska, by virtue of its discriminating laws that govern negroes, mulatoes, and those negroes who have white faces; and finally, the recruits were sufficiently formidable to give the requisite courage to the chivalric projectors of the laudable attack; and at it, pel-mell, with a burrah, the "valiant sons of freemen" went.

SEQUEL.—One nigger was shot through the right arm, by the white man, and captured, because he could not swim the Missouri river. The other two negroes shot Wm. Myers, and having killed him, and finding themselves surrounded—without the hope of escape, except by an extraordinary movement—unhitched, mounted, and rode off two of the enemy's horses. Neither the horses nor the negroes have been recovered.

The wounded negro was detained in jail in Nemaha county, at an expense of about $300, until our recent November term of the District Court, when, upon affidavit, his trial was transferred to Otoe County—and there, about a week ago, the poor negro with one arm, was returned to his master without a trial.—*Nemaha City (N. T.) Journal.*

Commencement of the Fourth Attempt to Launch the Leviathan.

[From the London Times, Dec. 18.]

More than a week has elapsed since the last efforts were made to move this vessel. As our readers may remember, the efforts were discontinued in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining anything like secure hold fast for the river moorings. Partly owing to the immense strain, and partly because of the peculiarly dense nature of the river bed, which prevented the anchors from penetrating more than a foot or so in depth, it was quite impossible to make any effective use of this river tackle, which, at the present stage of the launch, has become absolutely necessary to its further progress. In order, therefore, that a proper hold may be obtained, a regular series of large piles has been driven on the opposite side of the river. What chains will stand now that the anchors are secured, and cahnot move an inch? It was expected that all the arrangements would be completed yesterday in time to make another effort to move the vessel early in the morning. Unfortunately, it was impossible to complete the details of the preparations till nearly dark yesterday, when a brief attempt was made more, as it was asserted, for the purpose of trying the tackle than with any serious intention of commencing operations at so late an hour. Be this as it may, however, a tremendous pressure and strain was kept up upon both the fore and aft cradles for about ten minutes without the smallest impression upon the inert monster, though the force applied eventually became so great as to drive the feed-pipe out of one of the hydraulic rams and snap a river mooring chain of 2½ inches. These mishaps being about equivalent to a day's work, the pressure was then taken off again, leaving the launching apparatus minus the services of the ram and chain. Both these, however, can easily be repaired and ready for work this day, when it is positively asserted that the launching is to recommence for the fourth and last time.

Civil War—The First Gun.

The alarming news from Kansas, which finds place in another column, will ring a solemn knell throughout every State in this confederacy. A brave people have been driven to take up arms in self defense, by the tyrannical attempts of the federal government to impose on them bogus enactment and a fraudulent Constitution, followed up by positive orders to their officials to enforce them at the point of the bayonet. The cup of patience had run over, endurance had ceased to be a virtue, and, as was anticipated by our last advices, the final arbitrament has come to a bloody issue. The federal army is summoned to the field by Gov. Denver, the last appointee of Mr. Buchanan, while the people organized as a territorial militia, under the laws of their late Legislature, and obeying the instructions of their legally appointed officers, are prepared to resist such infringement of their liberties to the uttermost. Already the first engagement has taken place, the first shot has been fired, the first man has fallen into the arms of death. Who shall say where all this will end, or what disastrous consequences or [illegible] SENATOR RIDY drew from the tragedy thus begun. We have no heart to anticipate the dire evils that must follow, and shall await with intense anxiety for further details concerning the reported engagement.—*St. Louis Dem., Jan. 2.*

ILLINOIS MATTERS.

.....On Monday afternoon last, a row occurred in Waterloo, Monroe Co, which resulted in the death of Mr. G. Schiriing, a respectable German farmer of that county, and the serious stabbing of a physician of Waterloo, name not given. The following are the facts in the case: Schirling, in company with a couple of friends, went into a saloon, where they were quietly enjoying themselves over a bottle of wine, when the doctor came in and playfully took the bottle off the table. Another bottle was obtained, which was also taken. By this time Schirling's friends got angry, and threatened the physician with punishment if he persisted in his annoyances; whereupon a melee ensued, in which knives were flourished, and the Doctor and Schirling received severe cuts. At this stage of the matter a constable arrived, who forcibly threw the latter down a flight of stairs. In a few moments Schirling was dead. The Doctor, constable and two companions were immediately put under arrest, and legal proceedings against them are now in progress. These facts we get from the St. Louis *Republican*, which is not quite sure that the above is a correct account of the origin of the tragedy.

ILLINOIS SUSPENDED BANKS.—Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Illinois State Auditor of Public Accounts, gives notice that he is ready to redeem the outstanding circulation of the People's Bank at Carmi, and the Rushville Bank at Rushville, which institutions have been wound up by him under the provisions of the General Banking law. Contrary to general expectation, the loss on the notes of the People's Bank will be but trifling, its securities paying 94 per cent. on the dollar. And what is still more flattering to his skill, the securities of the Rushville Bank have turned out amply sufficient to take up its circulating notes, dollar for dollar—those who are fortunate enough to have any of them on hand can exchange them at par for gold on presentation of the same at the Auditor's office. This does pretty well for Illinois suspended banks, when we consider how recently their notes were refused in payment of debts due to St. Louis merchants.—*St. Louis News.*

.... As the steamer John Bell, from Quincy, was pushing out from her landing at Alton, on the 21st ult., on her way to St. Louis, a negro woman who was on board, the "chattel" of Mr. Splann, of Missouri, jumped into the river and swam ashore, where she was aided by the hackers on and secreted into Alton. The boat was stopped and relanded, a warrant sued out for the recovery of the fugitive and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Madison county, and search was made all over the place for the woman. She was at length found in a negro barber shop, hidden under a table, covered with a large cloth. After her hiding place was discovered, it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be rescued from the crowd and taken back to the boat.

ANOTHER GREAT MINERAL DISCOVERY.—We learned yesterday by word from Mr. P. Marsden, and also from gentlemen who visited the ground, that they have just struck a very large body of mineral at "Marsden's Diggings," about three miles from this city, and which, from present appearances, bids fair to equal any discovery that has been heretofore there made. The mineral lays lower than any before found there, and is nearly on a level with the bed of the stream known as "Small Fox." The gentleman informed us that when he saw it, they were drifting through a solid body of mineral four feet thick!—*Galena Advertiser.*

MINING.—A large share of the "disposable force" of Galena is now engaged in mining, and there has not been so little done in the winter for many years as at present. Many are at work in old diggings and are making good wages, with almost every shade of luck, while others are prospecting in the hope of big lodes just ahead, excepting those who have already struck them; and all feel richer than they were. The Galena merchant, the last seven years of his life, and who was known to be worth twenty millions of dollars.—*Galena Advertiser.*

.... The Marshall House, at Kankakee, and a small building, adjoining occupied by Mr. Wm. Whitcomb, was a host and store room, on the west side, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Several persons lodging in the Marshall House barely escaped with their lives, leaving their clothing and valuables behind. Mr. Marshall, keeper of the house, saved but a small portion of his furniture. His loss is about $2,500—insured for $1,200. Mr. Whitcomb's loss is about $600, which is covered by insurance.

.... We announced a few days since that the Bank of Aurora had gone into liquidation, and was winding up its business. Hon. J. K. Dubois, State Auditor, states that the officers have fully complied with the law, made their securities good; and that the Bank is deservedly in as good standing, every way, as any in the State.

.... On Christmas eve, just after the departure of the 8 o'clock train from Lincoln, on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, some thief stole the ticket box of Mr. Miller, Station Agent at Lincoln, which contained $75 in money and a large number of tickets.

.... The man named Coleman, who was beaten nearly to death week before last, at LaSalle, by an Irishman named Pat McGowan, has since died of his injuries. McGowan has been arrested for manslaughter.

.... During Tuesday night, the store of Peoples & Drew, at Summerfield, was feloniously entered and robbed of $80 in bank bills and a gold plated, silver, hunting-cased watch with chain.

.... A few days since, a little girl, aged about three years, daughter of Wilson Hatton, of Monence, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire at the stove. Her parents were temporarily absent at the time.

.... A. B. Parish, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Kankakee county, died of apoplexy, on Sunday morning week, at his residence near Momence.

Great Match of Billiards in New York for $2,000.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 31.]

The long talked of match of billiards, which has excited the amateurs of billiards, came off last night at the billiard rooms, corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, between Michael Phelan and Ralph Benjamin, and was won by the former. The match terminated at so late an hour that we can scarcely do more than chronicle the result. The play commenced about half-past six, and was not concluded until ten minutes past eleven o'clock, during which time eleven games were played. The game selected was the French carom game of fifteen points, and Phelan gave his adversary three points in each game. The table was the ordinary full size six-pocket table, this being selected by Benjamin as being the most difficult to play on, and giving him some advantages. The first three games were played with considerable caution on either side, but after that Phelan played with his accustomed dash, and we may add his invariable success.

Phelan won the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth; seventh and eighth games, and in this game beating his adversary exactly ten points, winning also the tenth and eleventh games, Benjamin winning only two out of eleven, the third and ninth. The match was to be decided by the winning of the greatest number of games out of sixteen, and on the deciding game being concluded, there were three rounds of applause given for Phelan and New York, which seemed to give considerable annoyance to the vanquished party. There were about one hundred and fifty persons in the room, composing all the chief amateurs from New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

ARIZONA.—It begins to leak out that the proprietors of certain large silver mining tracts in the desolate Gadsden purchase, are at the bottom of the movement to have Arizona erected into a Territory. These gentlemen want roads built at somebody's expense besides their own—they want the Indians and Mexicans cleared out at the expense of the War Department—and intend to have the dry sands of their desert irrigated by artesians wells and hydraulic works in the mountains, at the charge of the Department of the Interior, unless it can be shoved over to the military branch of the Government, on the score of its being a war against Nature.

ARREST OF A GANG OF ROBBERS.—We find in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* a correspondence from Neosh, Dodge county, Wis., in which reference is made to the arrest of a large gang of organized robbers and burglars, of both sexes, whose rendezvous was at Watertown. On one of the robbers was found a pass-book in which was the following memorandum:

"Van Cott's jewelry store, Milwaukee, can be broken into with little labor, and $3,000 worth taken; jewelry store in Waukegan can be broken into by Lib, (Elizabeth Sanders) or some one else—no one sleeps in the store; Mc Henry county, Illinois, good span boys—barn 30 rods from house, with door on back of barn, —never discovered, &c."

A CHANGE.—"When this old year (1857) was new," all Democratic voices were singing pæans to "Popular Sovereignty" and prophesying that slavery would not and could not be engrafted on Kansas. December finds the pæans hushed and the prophecies falsified. Kansas has a Pro-Slavery Constitution and Democracy is forcing it on the "sovereign people" at the point of the bayonet!—*Ill. Jour. 31st ult.*

Wanted.

WANTED—BLANCHARD'S NEW SHEET MAP OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS is now ready, and will afford profitable employment for those who wish to engage in it. For terms address or apply to RUFUS BLANCHARD, 69 Lasalle st., Chicago.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has been her infant, wants a situation as Wet Nurse in a respectable family. Please call at the corner of Morgan and Eleventh streets, or to Dr. Boutelle, No. 30 Blue Island avenue.

TWO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED A PARTNER (silent or otherwise), in a first class business. To the right party, possessing sufficient means, a safe and very profitable return will be insured. Address "Box 1466, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY WANTED—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, for six or twelve months, secured on good Chicago property. Address, with terms, "W. G. B.," Box 1466.

A RARE CHANCE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE a stock of Dry Goods, or Clothing and Dry Goods, anywhere from $15,000 to $30,000. In exchange for good improved or unimproved Lands, bonds bearing 12 per cent. interest, well secured on improved farms, and some cash, for the above amount of goods. The Lands will be sold at their cash value; are lying in a good settled part, and convenient to markets. For further particulars, address "Box 187 Post Office, Madison, Wis." For respectability of parties making this offer, refer to C. H. Ray, of the Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—EASTERN BANK NOTES, at a premium. Also, Notes of Solvent Banks of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and Uncurrent Money purchased by C. H. BROKAW, 16 Randolph street.

Board and Boarding.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished front parlor and the use of a Piano, in a family where there are no other boarders, at No. 170 Michigan street (just across from the Lake House). Two single gentlemen can also be taken.

BOARD AND ROOMS CAN BE FURNISHED to a gentleman and his wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders, in the immediate vicinities of a pleasant home, on West Madison street. References given and required. Address "Box 1896, Chicago."

BOARD WANTED—IN SOME RESPECTABLE private family, by a gentleman and lady, where the services of the latter, as Teacher of Piano For e made, would be received as compensation in part. The best of references, as to qualifications and respectability, will be given. Address "Box 3

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Kinzie, John H. Dunham, Gurdon
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Of the Soft, or Bituminous Coals, he has
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All of which are of the best variety. His customers will be supplied with Broken, Egg and Stove size.

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Constantly on hand, either LONG, or SAWED and SPLIT, and delivered to customers in any part of the city.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber hopes by prompt-ness in filling orders, and strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage.
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The Daguerreotype, for a miniature, is now conceded by all the refined and cultivated, to far excel all other styles of pictures, in point of brilliancy and life like beauty.

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de12-1m-326

DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 5.

Gem from "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Dr. Holmes continues his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" in the *Atlantic* for January. These papers are said to be the cream of his fireside meditations for the past twenty years. We subjoin an extract:

You need not get up a rebellion against what I say, if you find everything in my sayings is not exactly new. You can't possibly mistake a man who means to be honest for a literary pickpocket. I once read an introductory lecture that looked to me too learned for the latitude. On examination I found all the erudition was taken ready made from D'Israeli. If I had been ill natured, I should have shown up the Professor, who once belabored me in his feeble way. But one can generally tell these wholesale thieves easily enough, and they are not worth the trouble of putting them in the pillory. I doubt the entire novelty of my remarks just made on telling unpleasant truths, yet I am not conscious of any larceny.

Neither make too much of flaws and occasional overtatements. Some persons seem to think that absolute truth, in the form of rigidly stated propositions, is all that conversation admits. This is precisely as if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodies—no diminished fifths, no flat sevenths, no flourishes, on any account.

Now it is fair to say, that just as many music must have all these, so conversation must have its partial truths, its embellished truths, its exaggerated truths. It is in its higher forms an artistic product, and admits the ideal element as much as pictures or statues. One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*. "Yes," you say, "but who wants to hear a fanciful people's nonsense? Put the facts to it and then see where it is!" Certainly, if a man is too fond of paradox—if he is flighty and empty—if, instead of striking those fifths and sevenths, those harmonious discords, often so much better than the twisned octaves, in the music of thought—if, instead of striking these, he jangles the chords, gets [illegible] fact into him like a stiletto. But remember that talking is one of the fine arts—the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult—and that its fluent harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note. Therefore conversation which is suggestive rather than argumentative, which lets out the most of each talker's results of thought, is commonly the pleasantest and the most profitable. It is not easy, at the best, for two persons talking together to make the most of each other's thoughts, there are so many of them.

[The company looked as if they wanted an explanation.]

When John and Thomas, for instance, are talking together, it seems natural enough that among the six there should be more or less confusion and misapprehension.

(Our landlady turned pale; no doubt she thought there was a screw loose in my intellects—and that involved the probable loss of a boarder. A severe-looking person who wears a Spanish cloak and a sad cheek, fluted by the passions of the melodrama, whom I understand to be the professional ruffian of the neighboring theatre, alluded, with a certain lifting of the brow, drawing down the corners of the mouth, and something that rasping *voce di petto*, to Falstaff's nine men in buckram. Everybody looked up. I believe the old gentleman opposite was afraid I should seize the carving knife; at any rate, he slid it to one side, as it were carelessly.)

I think, I said, I can make it plain to Benjamin Franklin here, that there are at least six personalities distinctly to be recognized as taking part in that dialogue between John and Thomas.

Three Johns { 1. The real John, known only to his Maker.
2. John's ideal John; never the real one, and often very unlike him.
3. Thomas' ideal John; never the real John, nor John's John, but often very unlike him.

Three Thomases { 1. The real Thomas.
2. Thomas' ideal Thomas.
3. John's ideal Thomas.

Only one of the three Johns is taxed; only one can be weighed on a platform-balance; but the other two are just as important in the conversation. Let us suppose the real John to be old, dull and ill-looking. But as the Higher Powers have not conferred on men the gift of seeing themselves in the true light, John very possibly conceives himself to be youthful, witty and fascinating, and talks from the point of view of this ideal. Thomas, again, believes him to be an artful rogue, we will say; therefore he is, so far as Thomas' attitude in the conversation is concerned, an artful rogue, though really simple and stupid. The same conditions apply to the three Thomases. It follows that, until a man can be found who knows himself as his Maker knows him, or who sees himself as others see him, there must be at least six persons engaged in every dialogue between two. Of these, the least important, philosophically speaking, is the one that we have called the real person. No wonder two disputants often get angry, when there are six of them talking and listening all at the same time.

[A very unphilosophical application of the above remarks was made by a young fellow, answering to the name of John, who sits near me at table. A certain basket of peaches, a rare vegetable, little known to boarding-houses, was on its way to me via this unlettered Johannes. He appropriated the three that remained in the basket, remarking that there was just one apiece for him. I convinced him that his practical inference was hasty and illogical, but in the meantime he had eaten the peaches.]

Foreign Gossip.

THE AMERICAN WIFE OF OMAR PASHA ABOUT TO GIVE CONCERTS IN PARIS.

A lion of the most interesting order has just arrived in Paris, in the person of the wife of Omar Pasha. The lady is an American, from the pure and Puritanical city of Philadelphia, who, objecting to the exaggerated Orientalism of sentiment displayed by her husband, vouchsafed, some appropriate remarks, chosen from appropriate Christian texts, upon the subject. Thereupon, Omar Pasha, answering these in language taken from the Koran, the lady declared herself no longer bound to follow the law laid down by a husband whose tenets had evidently grown as loose as his trowsers, fled from the conjugal tent, and has come to Paris to join her sister. Omar Pasha meanwhile has taken to himself many wives, in eastern fashion—some seventeen or twenty are said to be the number. He declares that his despair will lead him to fifty at least, and lays all his anti-Christian conduct to his American wife's door.

As usual, the lady comes among us armed but with one resource against misfortune. As usual, that one resource is the—piano! She has announced her intention of giving concerts, and will appear in the rich costume given her by the Sultan. The Pasha refuses to make her any allowance, as he proclaims himself ready to receive her back again; but the quiet Philadelphian prefers her silent, solitary reign over one single heart to the mighty power she is invited to enjoy over the horde of slaves, who are henceforth to share with her the flapping canvas of the tent before mentioned. One of Omar's French aides-de-camp, M. le Baron de P——, who has every reason to envy the *sang-froid* with which the Pasha treats the affair, is said to have attempted to reason with him, and upon hearing of the lady's intention of making the name of Omar Pasha an attraction on the concert bills, tried to persuade him to put in opposition. "Ah, bah!" exclaimed the Pasha; "what signifies the thing? If the tickets are cheap, I will take one myself."

HOW A RUSSIAN PRINCESS TRIED TO CONVERT HER PRISONER INTO HER HUSBAND.

A severe scandal has been occasioned by the discovery of the extraordinary means resorted to by a certain Russian princess, well known in the higher circles in Paris and London, to insure to herself the rebellious heart of the young Prince G——, known amongst us as the Bolognese Apollo. The poor, frightened Italian had fled from Naples, from Genoa, from Florence, from Milan and at last to Paris, always with the persevering princess at his heels. He was now advised by some merry friends to come hither for the sake of a special police, which, they told him, existed in France for the special protection of mankind against the persecutions of the softer sex; but, to his cost, he found even this of no avail, for the princess, following him up with unabated hope, by dint of promises and coaxing had induced him to accept an invitation to her villa at Auboune near Montmorency. Here she has detained him for more than two months, under bolt and bar, resolved to let him have neither respite nor liberty till he consented to sign the contract of marriage. Her immense fortune exempts her from any suspicion of interested motives in this resolve; but the young prince has held out, boldly preferring, to her very face, *ennui* and captivity to the prospect held out. It needed the arrival of his uncle in Paris to lead to the discovery of the plot, which has ended in the liberation of the prince, of course, and the departure of the Russian lady, beaten and discomfited, from Paris. This sort of proceeding is not unusual in little Russia, whence comes the lady. We all remember the kidnapping of poor Lizst after his concert at Prince Woronzoff's at Kiew, his disappearance for several months, and this confinement (not solitary, however,) in a stronghold belonging to the Countess V——, and his sudden appearance at Odessa, pale, frightened and speechless amongst the anxious and trembling crowd of his admirers.

Mr. Ward, a farmer residing in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan county, while returning from this city, where he had been making sale of his hogs, a few days since, had his pocket picked on the cars of some $700 or $800, the proceeds of his sales.

Spicy Correspondence—A True Tale.

[From the Boston Post, Dec. 23.]

We are assured by a friend who is personally cognizant of what he states, that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence; answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her liege lord at such places as he may have designated at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband, the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, dates and places) is a true copy:

"MY DEAR SIR: I saw a fine picture of you yesterday, and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W—— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you, but I trust you are so noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me—your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I am not married (though you are, I am told.) My friends tell me I have not a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather *petite*, have black eyes, black hair, and a dark complexion—what is, I am what is called a 'brunette.' I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W——. At any rate do not fail to write me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me, Your friend,

To this letter the wife, who, by the by, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:

"MADAMOISELLE: Your letter of the —— inst., addressed to Mr. ——, was duly received. Mr. ——, who is my husband, directed me, when he left home some days ago, to open all his letters and to answer any of them that I conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impatient, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr. ——. I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes, and has no partialities most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your 'points' is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your hight, weight, wind, speed, and [here the word is illegible]. Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether I will be sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as B——, merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the schedule. You say you trust my husband is 'unsuspecting.' I think that is his nature; but yet he is used to drawing inferences, which are sometimes as unkind as suspicions. You say you are unmarried. My advice to you is to marry somebody as soon as possible. In most cases I would not recommend haste; but in yours I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay. Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband (which may God mercifully grant!), my opinion is that you will consider any woman who would write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest.

"I will deliver your note to him when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve.

"I am, with as much respect as you permit,
"MRS. ——."

This was the end of the correspondence.

A DANGEROUS MISTAKE.—One day last Fall, a gentleman residing in this city, went to New York upon affairs of business, but falling in pleasant places, concluded to enjoy himself for a longer period than at first intended. He wrote to his wife, detailing his arduous business, and another to a "chum," relating his adventures and the "high old time" he was enjoying. Unfortunately, after enclosing the letters in separate envelopes, he directed them wrong, and his wife received the confidential disclosures intended for his friend. Wrathful and indignant, she at once started for New York, and arriving late at night, at once went to his room at a hotel, where he and a party of choice spirits were enjoying all the freedom of bachelor life.

Her entrance checked the mirth, and his companions slunk ashamed away. He then received such a "talking to" as made him glad to accompany her home the next day, she the richer by a splendid set of jewelry.

Dry Goods.

PEREMPTORY SALE
—OF—
HOLIDAY GIFTS
—AND—
Rich Goods of Every Description,
—BY—
WILLIAM M. ROSS & COMPANY,
UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, 1858.

RICHEST VELVET ROBES IMPORTED
Reduced from 100 to 50 Dollars.
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Reduced from 45 to 20 Dollars.
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FOUR DOLLAR SILKS, reduced to Two Dollars.
THREE DOLLAR SILKS, reduced to Twelve Shillings.
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TWELVE SHILLING SILKS, reduced to Six Shillings
ONE DOLLAR SILKS, for Fifty Cents.
Rich Evening Dress Goods,
For less than one-half the regular prices.
Super. Irish Poplins,
Reduced from Two to One Dollar.
Cloaks of every Description,
At one-half the prices asked elsewhere.
Real Laces,
For about one half the regular prices.
Rich Valentia Plaids,
Reduced from 12 Shillings to 6 Shillings
French Embroideries,
At incredible prices
Rich Trimming Goods,
Reduced much below the manufacturing cost

We have now in store a larger and incomparably choicer assortment of
RICH GOODS
Than any other dry store in this city, and we will positively sell them at the above reduction in prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
J. B. SHAY'S
CHEAP STORE
159 Lake St., Corner of La Salle.

THIRTY DAYS' SALE,
At Ruinous Prices!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
ONE DOLLAR PLAID SILKS,
For Fifty Cents.
TWELVE SHILLING BROCADE SILKS,
For Six Shillings.
THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR RICH SILKS,
For Twenty Dollars.
TEN SHILLING FRENCH MERINORS,
For Six Shillings.
TWO SHILLING FRENCH DUCALES,
For One Shilling.
FIFTEEN CENT DEBEGES
For Six Pence.
TWENTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Twelve Dollars.
TWENTY-FIVE DOL. BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Sixteen Dollars.
THIRTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Twenty Dollars.
Embroideries and Laces,
ALL AT HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR COLLARS,
For Fifty Cents.
TWO DOLLAR COLLARS,
For One Dollar.
FIVE DOLLAR COLLARS,
For Two Dollars.
Our Entire Stock of Cloaks,
AT HALF PRICE.
J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE
159 Lake Street, corner of Lasalle.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. R. WOOD & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING daily New Goods, for the Fall trade, among which are a
Splendid Variety of Silks,
Of latest styles and designs, viz: Roberts Quills, Valaunt Bayadere Stripes, Moire Antiques Silks, Side

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS JACOB BADER AND Rudolf Bader, by mortgage dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1855, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the state of Illinois, in Book 31 of Mortgages, page 617, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of nineteen hundred dollars ($1900) and interest, according to said by Jacob and Rudolf Bader's four promissory notes; each bearing date the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1855, and payable to the order of the undersigned in manner and at the times following, to-wit: one note for the sum of four hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1857; one note for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1858; and one note for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1859; all of which said notes bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

And whereas it was and is provided in said mortgage, that if default should be made in the payment or either of the said promissory notes above mentioned, either of principal or interest, the whole of the said principal and interest secured by the said notes should thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, (after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale,) at public sales, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned promissory notes for the sum of four hundred dollars and interest, due December 25th, A. D. 1857, and the remainder of the said principal secured by the said notes shoud thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, (after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale,) at public sales, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the said mortgage, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that on Monday, the eleventh day of January next, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the following described lands and premises (being the same conveyed to me by said mortgage), situated in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: All of the south east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section thirty, Township thirty-seven, north of Range thirteen, east of the third principal meridian, containing forty acres, more or less, except the west one-half of the west side of the north-east quarter of said south-east quarter of Section, Township and Range aforesaid, for the purposes and objects mentioned in said mortgage.

M. AUGARETHA BOEHM, Mortgagee.
GEO. G. F. CROCKER, Att'y for Mortgagee. de4-w2-20

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

George A. Prince and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nancy P. Ingleheart, Frances M. Ingleheart, Franklin Hasbrouck, Lucius Hadley, Abijah W. Pinney, and Joseph L. Jewett, Assignee, William F. Myrick and James H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery aforesaid, entered in the above entitled cause, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, at my office in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, as all the following described parcel of land, situated in Cook county in the State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: The north sixty (60) acres of the west half of the south-east quarter of section seventeen (17) in township thirty-nine north of Range fourteen East, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, Dec. 18, 1857.—de19-w3 1/2

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
In Chancery.

Walburga Ising and Joseph Ising, vs. John Fritz, et als.—Bill for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, at the hour of nine in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, (being the building where the Circuit Court of said County and State of Illinois is now held,) at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, sell the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number seven (7) in Block No. ninety-eight (98) in the School Section Addition to Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon, or appurtenant thereto, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purpose of making partition between the parties entitled thereto.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, November 28, 1857.—no28-w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Samuel L. Ford and Harriet E. Ford, his wife, and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet E. Whittlesey, his wife, all of Cook County, State of Illinois, of the first part, made, executed and delivered to Hiram A. Tucker, of the same place, party of the second part, their certain deed of mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of the county of Cook aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of Deeds, on page seventy-four (74), and seventy four (74), of certain lands in said county of Cook, and hereinafter described, and to which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, and the said lands and premises described as Lot one (1) and the south half of Lot two (2) in Block one (1) in Ford, Carter & Whittlesey's addition to Chicago, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purposes and upon the conditions therein mentioned.

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, Nov. 30, 1857. de2-w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Samuel L. Ford and Harriet E. Ford, his wife, and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet E. Whittlesey, his wife, all of Cook County, State of Illinois, of the first part, made, executed and delivered to Hiram A. Tucker, of the same place, party of the second part, their certain deed of mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of the county of Cook aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of Deeds, on page seventy-four (74), and seventy four (74), of certain lands in said county of Cook, and hereinafter described, and to which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, and the said lands and premises described as Lot one (1) and the south half of Lot two (2) in Block one (1) in Ford, Carter & Whittlesey's addition to Chicago, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purposes and upon the conditions therein mentioned.

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, Nov. 30, 1857. de2-w3

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Edward Danow vs. Lewis E. Glatz—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Lewis E. Glatz, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the ninth day of January, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Edward Danow and against the estate of the said Lewis E. Glatz, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-six dollars, and forty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Lewis E. Glatz shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead, to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said Judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
F. S. HOYT, Plff's Att'y. de26-w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Samuel L. Ford and Harriet E. Ford, his wife, and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet E. Whittlesey, his wife, all of Cook County, State of Illinois, of the first part, made, executed and delivered to Hiram A. Tucker, of the same place, party of the second part, their certain deed of mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of the county of Cook aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of Deeds, on page seventy-four (74), and seventy four (74), of certain lands in said county of Cook, and hereinafter described, and to which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, and the said lands and premises described as Lot one (1) and the south half of Lot two (2) in Block one (1) in Ford, Carter & Whittlesey's addition to Chicago, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purposes and upon the conditions therein mentioned.

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, November 30, A. D. 1857.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

John H. Mershon and Augustus H. Mershon, complainants, vs. William H. Shew and George L. Shew, defendants.

JOHN H. MERSHON, ONE OF THE complainants above named, having filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court his affidavit, showing that George L. Shew, one of the defendants, resides out of the State, notice is hereby given that the complainants above named have filed their bill against the said defendants in the said Mershon H. Shew and George L. Shew, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1857, which bill is now pending in the County Court of Common Pleas; that said bill now remains for consideration of the Court; that a summons has issued thereon, returnable on the first Monday in January next, at the office of the Clerk of said County Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1858, five days notice, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and a decree entered according to the prayer thereof.

Dated December 5th, 1857.

WILLIAM BRACKETT, Clerk of said Court.
WILLIAM BRACKETT, sol'r for Complts.—de10-3w 5/3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS AUGUSTINE CHESTER AND Harriet E., his wife did, on the first day of November, A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to George F. Ramsey a mortgage of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of three promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, for three hundred ($300) dollars each, one of said notes payable on the first day of November, A. D. 1858, one on the first day of November, A. D. 1859, and the other on the first day of November, A. D. 1860, and the said mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's office in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1857, and on page 183 of mortgage records in book 29 of said records; and whereas it is provided in said by said mortgage, that if default be made in the payment of the said notes above mentioned, or either of them, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, that then and in such case the said George F. Ramsey, his legal representative, or attorney, may, after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the time of such default, sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, or at such other place as the Court House in the city of Chicago may be then occupying, at such time as he or they may deem proper, after giving notice of the time, place and terms of such sale, by publishing a notice thereof in a newspaper published in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale, and to make a deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the premises sold; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned promissory notes for the sum of four hundred dollars and interest, due December 25th, A. D. 1857, and the remainder of the said principal secured by the said notes shoud thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, (after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale,) at public sales, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned promissory notes for the sum of four hundred dollars and interest, due December 25th, A. D. 1857, and the remainder of the said principal secured by the said notes shoud thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, (after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale,) at public sales, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the said mortgage, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that on Monday, the eleventh day of January next, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the following described lands and premises (being the same conveyed to me by said mortgage), situated in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: All of the south east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section thirty, Township thirty-seven, north of Range thirteen, east of the third principal meridian, containing forty acres, more or less, except the west one-half of the west side of the north-east quarter of said south-east quarter of Section, Township and Range aforesaid, for the purposes and objects mentioned in said mortgage.

M. AUGARETHA BOEHM, Mortgagee.
GEO. G. F. CROCKER, Att'y for Mortgagee. de26-w3 29

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

George A. Prince and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nancy P. Ingleheart, Frances M. Ingleheart, Franklin Hasbrouck, Lucius Hadley, Abijah W. Pinney, and Joseph L. Jewett, Assignee, William F. Myrick and James H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery aforesaid, entered in the above entitled cause, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, at my office in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, as all the following described parcel of land, situated in Cook county in the State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: The north sixty (60) acres of the west half of the south-east quarter of section seventeen (17) in township thirty-nine north of Range fourteen East, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, Dec. 18, 1857.—de19-w3 1/2

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
In Chancery.

Walburga Ising and Joseph Ising, vs. John Fritz, et als.—Bill for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, at the hour of nine in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, (being the building where the Circuit Court of said County and State of Illinois is now held,) at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, sell the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number seven (7) in Block No. ninety-eight (98) in the School Section Addition to Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon, or appurtenant thereto, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purpose of making partition between the parties entitled thereto.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, November 28, 1857.—no28-w3

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1858.

Elizabeth Ann O'Connell, vs. Daniel S. O'Connell.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Daniel S. O'Connell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said County Court of Common Pleas:

Notice is hereby given to the said Daniel S. O'Connell that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of February, A. D. 1858, and that a summons thereupon was issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday in March next, 1858, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Daniel S. O'Connell, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday in March next, 1858, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed by you, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

HARVIN & MILLER, Complt's Sol'rs.—de7-w6 26

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Edward Danow vs. Lewis E. Glatz—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Lewis E. Glatz, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the ninth day of January, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Edward Danow and against the estate of the said Lewis E. Glatz, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-six dollars, and forty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Lewis E. Glatz shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said Edward Danow, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said Judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
F. S. HOYT, Plff's Att'y. de26-w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Samuel L. Ford and Harriet E. Ford, his wife, and Charles H. Whittlesey and Harriet E. Whittlesey, his wife, all of Cook County, State of Illinois, of the first part, made, executed and delivered to Hiram A. Tucker, of the same place, party of the second part, their certain deed of mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of the county of Cook aforesaid, in book thirty-three (33) of Deeds, on page seventy-four (74), and seventy four (74), of certain lands in said county of Cook, and hereinafter described, and to which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, and the said lands and premises described as Lot one (1) and the south half of Lot two (2) in Block one (1) in Ford, Carter & Whittlesey's addition to Chicago, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purposes and upon the conditions therein mentioned.

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, November 30, A. D. 1857.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

John H. Mershon and Augustus H. Mershon, complainants, vs. William H. Shew and George L. Shew, defendants.

JOHN H. MERSHON, ONE OF THE complainants above named, having filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court his affidavit, showing that George L. Shew, one of the defendants, resides out of the State, notice is hereby given that the complainants above named have filed their bill against the said defendants in the said Mershon H. Shew and George L. Shew, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1857, which bill is now pending in the County Court of Common Pleas; that said bill now remains for consideration of the Court; that a summons has issued thereon, returnable on the first Monday in January next, at the office of the Clerk of said County Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1858, five days notice, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and a decree entered according to the prayer thereof.

Dated December 5th, 1857.

WILLIAM BRACKETT, Clerk of said Court.
WILLIAM BRACKETT, sol'r for Complts.—de10-3w 5/3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS AUGUSTINE CHESTER AND Harriet E., his wife did, on the first day of November, A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to George F. Ramsey a mortgage of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of three promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, for three hundred ($300) dollars each, one of said notes payable on the first day of November, A. D. 1858, one on the first day of November, A. D. 1859, and the other on the first day of November, A. D. 1860, and the said mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's office in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1857, and on page 183 of mortgage records in book 29 of said records; and whereas it is provided in said by said mortgage, that if default be made in the payment of the said notes above mentioned, or either of them, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, that then and in such case the said George F. Ramsey, his legal representative, or attorney, may, after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the time of such default, sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, or at such other place as the Court House in the city of Chicago may be then occupying, at such time as he or they may deem proper, after giving notice of the time, place and terms of such sale, by publishing a notice thereof in a newspaper published in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale, and to make a deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the premises sold; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned promissory notes for the sum of four hundred dollars and interest, due December 25th, A. D. 1857, and the remainder of the said principal secured by the said notes shoud thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, (after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale,) at public sales, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned promissory notes for the sum of four hundred dollars and interest, due December 25th, A. D. 1857, and the remainder of the said principal secured by the said notes shoud thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, (after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale,) at public sales, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the said mortgage, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that on Monday, the eleventh day of January next, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the following described lands and premises (being the same conveyed to me by said mortgage), situated in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: All of the south east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section thirty, Township thirty-seven, north of Range thirteen, east of the third principal meridian, containing forty acres, more or less, except the west one-half of the west side of the north-east quarter of said south-east quarter of Section, Township and Range aforesaid, for the purposes and objects mentioned in said mortgage.

M. AUGARETHA BOEHM, Mortgagee.
GEO. G. F. CROCKER, Att'y for Mortgagee. de26-w3 29

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

George A. Prince and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nancy P. Ingleheart, Frances M. Ingleheart, Franklin Hasbrouck, Lucius Hadley, Abijah W. Pinney, and Joseph L. Jewett, Assignee, William F. Myrick and James H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery aforesaid, entered in the above entitled cause, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, at my office in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, as all the following described parcel of land, situated in Cook county in the State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: The north sixty (60) acres of the west half of the south-east quarter of section seventeen (17) in township thirty-nine north of Range fourteen East, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, Dec. 18, 1857.—de19-w3 1/2

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
In Chancery.

Walburga Ising and Joseph Ising, vs. John Fritz, et als.—Bill for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, at the hour of nine in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, (being the building where the Circuit Court of said County and State of Illinois is now held,) at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, sell the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number seven (7) in Block No. ninety-eight (98) in the School Section Addition to Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon, or appurtenant thereto, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purpose of making partition between the parties entitled thereto.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, November 28, 1857.—no28-w3

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1858.

Elizabeth Ann O'Connell, vs. Daniel S. O'Connell.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Daniel S. O'Connell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said County Court of Common Pleas:

Notice is hereby given to the said Daniel S. O'Connell that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of February, A. D. 1858, and that a summons thereupon was issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday in March next, 1858, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Daniel S. O'Connell, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday in March next, 1858, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed by you, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

HARVIN & MILLER, Complt's Sol'rs.—de7-w6 26

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain promissory note executed by Lewis Broad, bearing date September seventeenth, A. D. 1857, payable to his own order thirty days from the date thereof, at the office of R. K. Swift, Bro. & Johnston, Chicago, with interest (after due) at ten per cent. per annum, the same time, transferred to me the securities hereinafter mentioned, in trust, with power to sell the same and apply the proceeds thereof in payment of said note; which said note has been transferred, and is now the property of Benjamin S. Brannan.

Now, therefore, I, Grant Goodrich, the Trustee above named, by virtue of said power, do hereby give public notice, that I will, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1858 at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described property, to wit: Three shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.; to-wit: Nos. 747, 768, 1776 and 1777, inclusive, and also certificate No. 515, for 20 shares of $20 each, of the Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. stock.

Chicago, December 22d, 1857.

GRANT GOODRICH, Trustee.
de23-td-to-3t

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1858.

George A. Keen and Spooner Scott, vs. Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said William J. Henry that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the fourth day of February, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said George A. Keen and Spooner Scott, against the estate of the said Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry, for the sum of two thousand and forty-five dollars and eighty-three cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said William J. Henry, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1858, give your appearance to the said plaintiffs' suit, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said George A. Keen and Spooner Scott, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
D. P. WHEELER, Plff's Att'y. no26-fw3gil

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County.
January Special Term, A.D. 1858.

Mark Skinner, Trustee of Emeline Kean, wife of William B. Kean, vs. Walter Ewing, Hugh McCulloch and Richard Cheever, executors of the last will and testament of William G. Ewing and Rufus Ewing, William G. Ewing, jr., Catharine Esther Ewing, Mary L. Guthrie, Mary J. Guthrie, Charles D. Rond, Lavinia Ann Rond, William A. Ewing, William P. Ewing, Joseph Ewing, Susan Hood, Charles K. Sturgis, Louisa Sturgis, Samuel Hood and Sophia Hood, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said defendants above named, that Mark Skinner, Trustee of Emeline Kean, wife of William B. Kean, has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of November, 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of January next, 1858, as is by law provided.

Now unless you, the said Walter Ewing, Hugh McCulloch and Richard Cheever, executors of the last will and testament of William G. Ewing and Rufus Ewing, William G. Ewing, jr., Catharine Esther Ewing, Charles D. Rond, Lavinia Ann Rond, William A. Ewing, William P. Ewing, Joseph Ewing, Susan Hood, Charles K. Sturgis, Louisa Sturgis, Samuel Hood and Sophia Hood, defendants, shall be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook county, on the second Monday of January next, 1858, at the law term thereof, to be holden at the City Hall in the city of Chicago, in said county, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
ARNOLD, LARNED & LAY, Complt's Sol'rs.—de6-w3 9

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by Chauncey D. Spaids of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to Quayle & Martin of the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, upon the schooner Hugh Barclay, her tackle, apparel, furniture and appurtenances, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook county, Illinois, in book of mortgages, on pages 747 and 768, and on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., and transferred to William R. Carver & Co., of the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, who are now the owner and holders thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the premises aforesaid, and of the authority in said mortgage contained, and by reason of possession of the said schooner Hugh Barclay, her tackle, apparel, furniture and appurtenances having become lost, at Ogdensburgh, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, without any evidence that she will ever be found, or the same recovered, we shall expose the same for sale, as the law directs, on the dock of the said schooner Hugh Barclay, on the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

Dated Ogdensburgh, N.Y., December 1st, 1857.

WILLIAM R. CARVER & CO.
MAGOON & PARTRIDGE, Att'ys, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
de7 3w6d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Clinton May, deceased, in pursuance of a decree to the County Court of Cook county, will sell at public vendue on the premises, on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, and county of Cook, all the right, title and interest of said Clinton May, deceased, in and to the lowest three (30) acres of the south third (3rd) acres of the west half of the fractional quarter of Section thirty-six (36), in Township thirty-eight (38), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the third principal meridian, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Terms of sale made known at the sale.

Chicago, November 23d, 1857.

JOHN RABER,
MARY MAY,
Administrators of the Estate of Clinton May, deceased.
no23-fw3gil

Hardware, Machinery, &c

The Troy Iron and Nail Factory.

M. McDOWELL, Agent,
NO. 152 & 154 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS for Bridges, Horse Powers, &c., at short notice, warranted. These Shoes are manufactured from the best Swedes Iron, and Holes are punched through ready to receive the nails. Horse Shoers will find a saving of over 50 per cent. by using these Shoes.

SIZES AND WEIGHT OF SHOES.

Ordinary Pattern—Horse Shoes.—No. 1 weighs 1 lb. per set; No. 2 1 lb. 4 oz; No. 3, 1 lb. 8 oz.; No. 4, 1 lb. 12 oz.; No. 5, 2 lb.

Governmental Pattern—Horse.—No. 1 weighs 14 oz.; No. 2, 1 lb. 1 oz.; No. 3, 1 lb. 8½ oz.

Mule Shoes.—No. 1 weighs 12 oz.; No. 2, 13 oz., No. 3, 15 oz.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

Burden's new improved Horse-shoeing Horse and Mule Shoe, manufactured by the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, Troy, N. Y.

These Horse and Mule Shoes are manufactured from iron equal to any hand-made shoe, and finished in shape and form so nearly perfect that no time will be lost in fitting them to the foot, and will effect a saving of 30 per cent. by using these Shoes.

Blacksmiths are invited to examine these Shoes at the principal Hardware stores, or at 152 and 154 South Water street, Chicago.

M. McDOWELL, Agent.

Excelsior Iron Works,

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MANUFACTURERS OF
All Kinds of Steam Boilers,
GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON, AND
HOUSE WORK of every description. Also, sole agents for the West, for the celebrated and only PATENT BOLT AND RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS, Portable and Stationary
Steam Engines and Boilers,
Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter; and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts;

Engine and Hand Lathes,
Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, Slide seats, Screws and Water Gauges, Pinion and Bevel Wheels, Faming Mills, &c.

POWER AND HAND PLANERS, ETC.

☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

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P. W. GATES, E. S. WARNER, T. CHALMERS,
April 22, 1856. R. R. FRASER.

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GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to Heating and Ventilating Buildings by Steam or Hot Water. Being for originators of this plan, and having had an experience of thirteen years, they are prepared to furnish STEAM APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, And in the most approved forms. This method is particularly adapted to
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They manufacture and have constantly on hand,
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With Brass and Iron Fittings of every kind, for Engine, Boiler and Pump connections.

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Also, a complete Stock of
Tinner's Machines and Tools,
ALL AT LOW PRICES.

Hardware! Hardware!

HAVING PURCHASED OF C. RUNYON, Esq., the entire Stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, at No. 42 Lake street, I would invite the public, wishing any goods in my line to call and examine them that the prices cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

A complete assortment of Screws, Tinware, Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' Tools, House Trimmings, etc., always on hand.

WM. SIRN,
se7-3m 36 West Lake Street.

C. O., Sept. 3, 1856.—se8-1y

FRESH LOBSTERS FROM THE SEA shore—something rare in this country. For sale, retail, at the Boston Store, 200 Lake st.
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